

## PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

## TO BE COLONELS

Lt. Col. John Stephen Sullivan, Infantry, from May 1, 1936.  
 Lt. Col. James Lawton Collins, Field Artillery, from May 1, 1936.  
 Lt. Col. William Caldwell McChord, Air Corps, from May 1, 1936.  
 Lt. Col. William Rudicil Henry, Field Artillery, from May 1, 1936.

## TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONELS

Maj. Edwin Coit Kelton, Corps of Engineers, from May 1, 1936.  
 Maj. James Allen Lester, Field Artillery, from May 1, 1936, subject to examination required by law.  
 Maj. Mason James Young, Corps of Engineers, from May 1, 1936.  
 Maj. Layson Enslow Atkins, Corps of Engineers, from May 1, 1936.  
 Maj. Edwin Albert Zundel, Field Artillery, from May 1, 1936.  
 Maj. Clinton Wilbur Howard, Air Corps, from May 1, 1936.  
 Maj. Charles Manly Busbee, Field Artillery, from May 1, 1936.

## TO BE MAJORS

Capt. David Grove, Quartermaster Corps, from May 1, 1936.  
 Capt. James Horace Barbin, Quartermaster Corps, from May 1, 1936.  
 Capt. Wiley Hubbard O'Mohundro, Infantry, from May 1, 1936.  
 Capt. Herman Henry Pohl, Corps of Engineers, from May 1, 1936.  
 Capt. Kenneth Mason Moore, Corps of Engineers, from May 1, 1936.  
 Capt. Edmond Harrison Levy, Corps of Engineers, from May 1, 1936.  
 Capt. Thomas Dodson Stamps, Corps of Engineers, from May 1, 1936.  
 Capt. Bartley Marcus Harloe, Corps of Engineers, from May 1, 1936.  
 Capt. Girard Blakesley Troland, Corps of Engineers, from May 1, 1936.

## MEDICAL CORPS

*To be colonels*

Lt. Col. William Herschel Allen, Medical Corps, from April 30, 1936.  
 Lt. Col. Larry Benjamin McAfee, Medical Corps, from May 1, 1936.  
 Lt. Col. Adam Edward Schlanser, Medical Corps, from May 2, 1936.  
 Lt. Col. Joseph Edward Bastion, Medical Corps, from May 5, 1936.  
 Lt. Col. Alexander Taylor Cooper, Medical Corps, from May 7, 1936.  
 Lt. Col. Taylor Edwin Darby, Medical Corps, from May 9, 1936.  
 Lt. Col. Harry Reber Beery, Medical Corps, from May 15, 1936.  
 Lt. Col. Royal Reynolds, Medical Corps, from May 17, 1936.  
 Lt. Col. Ralph Godwin DeVoe, Medical Corps, from May 20, 1936.  
 Lt. Col. Wubb Earl Cooper, Medical Corps, from May 23, 1936.  
 Lt. Col. Thomas Ludlow Ferenbaugh, Medical Corps, from May 24, 1936.  
 Lt. Col. George William Cook, Medical Corps, from May 24, 1936.  
 Lt. Col. William Lloyd Sheep, Medical Corps, from May 25, 1936.  
 Lt. Col. Edgar Clyde Jones, Medical Corps, from May 26, 1936.  
 Lt. Col. Floyd Kramer, Medical Corps, from May 28, 1936.

*To be lieutenant colonels*

Maj. William Frederick Rice, Medical Corps, from May 8, 1936.  
 Maj. Edward Allen Noyes, Medical Corps, from May 9, 1936.

Maj. Charles Woodward Riley, Medical Corps, from May 10, 1936.  
 Maj. Charles George Sinclair, Medical Corps, from May 11, 1936.  
 Maj. Charles George Hutter, Medical Corps, from May 12, 1936.  
 Maj. Frederick Hensel Petters, Medical Corps, from May 13, 1936.  
 Maj. Robert Parvin Williams, Medical Corps, from May 15, 1936.  
 Maj. Edwin Brooks Maynard, Medical Corps, from May 16, 1936.  
 Maj. Harvard Clayton Moore, Medical Corps, from May 17, 1936.  
 Maj. Arden Freer, Medical Corps, from May 18, 1936.  
 Maj. Paul Adolph Schule, Medical Corps, from May 19, 1936.  
 Maj. Frank Wiley Wilson, Medical Corps, from June 7, 1936.

*To be major*

Capt. Paul Ashland Brickey, Medical Corps, from June 14, 1936.

*To be captains*

First Lt. James Willis Howard, Medical Corps, from May 4, 1936.  
 First Lt. James Sherwood Taylor, Medical Corps, from May 6, 1936.  
 First Lt. Jenner Garnett Jones, Medical Corps, from May 8, 1936.  
 First Lt. Eaton Wesley Bennett, Medical Corps, from May 10, 1936.  
 First Lt. Tom French Whayne, Medical Corps, from May 16, 1936.  
 First Lt. Burt Held, Medical Corps, from May 18, 1936.  
 First Lt. Joseph Garber Cocke, Medical Corps, from May 23, 1936.  
 First Lt. Alfonso Michael Libasci, Medical Corps, from May 25, 1936.  
 First Lt. Ralph Torrey Stevenson, Medical Corps, from May 29, 1936.  
 First Lt. Frank Owings Alexander, Medical Corps, from June 1, 1936.  
 First Lt. John Benson Grow, Medical Corps, from June 2, 1936.  
 First Lt. Daniel John Waligora, Medical Corps, from June 10, 1936.  
 First Lt. Byron Ludwig Steger, Medical Corps, from June 17, 1936.  
 First Lt. Louie Render Braswell, Medical Corps, from June 19, 1936.

## DENTAL CORPS

*To be captain*

First Lt. Dean Stirling Beiter, Dental Corps, from May 11, 1936.

## CHAPLAIN

*To be chaplain with the rank of captain*

Chaplain (First Lt.) Elmer Emil Tiedt, United States Army, from June 17, 1936.

## REAPPOINTMENT IN THE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS

## GENERAL OFFICER

*To be brigadier general, Inactive Reserve*

Brig. Gen. Howard Seymour Borden, Inactive Reserve, from July 13, 1936.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1936

The House met at 12 o'clock meridian.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

We bless Thee, our Father in Heaven, for life. It is a precious boon, with its joys, possibilities, hopes, and promises revealed in the life and character of the lowly Galilean. Help us to follow his wake; what enchantment, visions, and

inspiring realities were his. We pray that His glorious truths and influences may make the desolate spheres of human experience blossom as the rose. We are grateful for the hearts of earth, gifted with great compassion for the multitudes; may we serve them with whole hearts in their unsolved problems, broken hopes, and unfinished tasks. We beseech Thee to let integrity and uprightness preserve us, O Lord; keep our souls and deliver them and let us not be ashamed. Show us the path of life. In Thy presence is fullness of joy; at Thy right hand there are pleasures forevermore. Through Christ our Savior. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, May 8, 1936, was read and approved.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Horne, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 10544. An act authorizing the erection of a memorial to those who met their death in the wreck of the dirigible *Shenandoah*.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments, in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 11687. An act to amend the Federal Aid Highway Act, approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 12527. An act making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1827) entitled "An act for the relief of Lucille McClure", requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. LOGAN, Mr. SCHWELLENBACH, and Mr. CAPPER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to bills and joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1379. An act to amend section 981 of title IV and section 843 of title VI of the Canal Zone Code;

S. 3839. An act for the relief of Randall Krauss, a minor; and

S. J. Res. 248. Joint resolution to provide for participation by the United States in an inter-American conference to be held at Buenos Aires, Argentina, or at the capital of another American republic, in 1936.

The message also announced that the Senate had adopted the following resolution:

#### Senate Resolution 296

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Hon. PARK TRAMMELL, late a Senator from the State of Florida.

*Resolved*, That a committee of six Senators be appointed by the Vice President to take order for superintending the funeral of the deceased Senator.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

#### QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Mr. TABER rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. TABER. I rise to a question of the privilege of the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TABER. On Friday last, as it appears on page 6956 of the RECORD, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. MARTIN] was yielded 4 minutes.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas makes the point that no quorum is present. The Chair will count.

Mr. BLANTON (before the count was concluded). Mr. Speaker, new Members have come in, and I withdraw the point.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I will continue from where I left off. After the gentleman from Colorado had concluded his remarks he was given unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. There appears in the RECORD a quotation of some things I said on May 7, 1936, and also some things that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] said. They do not appear in small type as required by the rules of the Joint Committee on Printing in the case of quotations.

But, worse than that, at the conclusion of my remarks which are quoted appears nothing, but it is made to appear that I said a lot of things in favor of the W. P. A., entirely contrary to my position, which is well known to every Member of the House. These things ought not to occur and are absolutely demoralizing. They misrepresent one's position to the public, and it is absolutely in violation of the rules of the House.

I do not care to spend a lot of time on the subject, but I do feel that the language that is inserted there by the gentleman without authority should be taken out of the RECORD.

Mr. WOODRUM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. WOODRUM. If I understand the gentleman's position correctly it is that the RECORD does not show that the remarks of the gentleman were a quotation and one reading the RECORD would attribute the latter part of the remarks of the gentleman from Colorado to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. It would be so.

Mr. WOODRUM. Would not the whole matter be solved by showing what is a quotation from the gentleman's speech?

Mr. TABER. I think the only way it can be solved is to expunge the matter that was inserted. The leave to extend was not a leave to quote from the RECORD. The quotation was put in in violation of the rules of the House and it was not put in small type, as the rules of the Joint Committee on Printing require. I hope the House will adopt a resolution to expunge the matter, and I hope in future those in charge of the printing of the RECORD will take pains to see that all quotations are put in small type.

I might call attention to the fact that these things cannot be put in large type by the unanimous consent of the House. It is a rule of the Joint Committee on Printing.

The SPEAKER. Has the gentleman any resolution to offer?

Mr. TABER. I have a resolution which I desire to offer at this time, Mr. Speaker.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### House Resolution 509

Whereas Hon. JOHN MARTIN of Colorado did on May 8, 1936, without permission of the House, insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD certain remarks made on the 7th day of May 1936 and appearing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on page 6857, and thereafter, certain remarks of his own that were made on the floor of the House in such manner as though they were uttered by Representative JOHN TABER, of New York: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the said remarks so inserted in the RECORD without authority be, and they are hereby, expunged from the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as I am involved, I would like 2 or 3 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from New York yield to the gentleman from Colorado?

Mr. TABER. Yes. I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I may say to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] that I am not any better satisfied than he is with the form in which this matter appears in the RECORD. [Applause.] But so far as the subject matter itself is concerned, there is no question about the gentleman from New York having been misquoted, or that he did not say just what is attributed to him. His remarks are quoted verbatim from the RECORD. In the first place, I



assumed that under leave to extend my remarks I could quote from the RECORD. I may have been in error in that. But introductory to this quoted matter in which I quoted the gentleman from New York, who was present, I said:

I shall insert at this point the colloquy between the two gentlemen who so sweepingly condemn W. P. A. and all its works and who cite in support of their indictment what they think they saw. It is taken from the RECORD of May 7, page 6857.

Then follows the quotation of the gentleman's remarks, which erroneously was set in large type instead of small. I am not running the Government Printing Office. However, that office is exceptionally correct, and the transcript probably omitted quotation marks.

The next complaint of the gentleman is that where I resumed my own remarks at the close of the colloquy my name does not appear. I think that nobody in the world who will read this colloquy first, in which the gentlemen so severely criticized the W. P. A., would make any such mistake as to assume that the gentleman was being quoted as commenting favorably on its policies. I assumed, of course, that my name would appear. It is disappointing to me that my name does not appear. My name does not appear at the head of my comment, and it runs on just as though it was the language of the gentleman from New York praising W. P. A.

It reminds me of what I heard about some fellow making a red hot speech against the eighteenth amendment and it came out in the RECORD under the name of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON].

A similar thing happened in the last Congress in a speech by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOODRUFF]. I interjected some remark into the speech of the gentleman from Michigan who was making a strong speech against the reciprocal-tariff bill, and it appeared in the RECORD as though I had delivered all that speech.

I think a mere correction of the permanent RECORD, reducing this colloquy to small type, as I wanted it to appear, and putting it in quotation marks even, and then inserting my name at the head of my remarks, ought to be sufficient.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. MARTIN] has expired.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield me a minute?

Mr. TABER. Yes. I yield the gentleman from Texas 1 minute.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to say to the gentleman from Colorado that once in a while the Government Printing Office makes a mistake. Not long ago they put in \$5,700,000,000 for \$5,700,000. But it is very seldom they make a mistake. Whatever the gentleman wants to go into the RECORD, if he sends it to the Printing Office, they will usually print it as he sends it; but he, himself, must see to it that his copy is correct. If the gentleman had put his name, "Mr. MARTIN", there, they would have had it there. So we have to look after such matters ourselves to see that these things are correct when we send out the copy.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. There may have been some defect in the manuscript, but it was not intentional.

Mr. BLANTON. Oh, certainly. I appreciate that.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. I am not satisfied with the form in which this appears any more than the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I do not like to make a mountain out of a molehill, but the situation is just this: The way the thing is set up, my position is misrepresented by the RECORD. Things are attributed to me that I did not say, and everyone in the House knows I did not say it. At the same time people throughout the country will think, as a result of it, that I did say it. I feel that the only protection I have is the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be corrected in accordance with the facts.

Mr. COX. Will that not be satisfactory to the gentleman?

Mr. TABER. I do not think I can yield for that, Mr. Speaker. I think that those things which were put in without authority ought to be taken out.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution offered by the gentleman from New York.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MARTIN of Colorado) there were yeas 80 and noes 86.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays on the resolution.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WOODRUM. Would it be in order to submit a unanimous-consent request now that might obviate the necessity of this roll call, if it is being ordered under a misapprehension?

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks not. The roll call has been ordered.

Mr. WOODRUM. It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, it could be done by unanimous consent.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, we have asked for a roll call; we want it.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 115, nays 239, answered "present" 12, not voting 61, as follows:

[Roll No. 90]

YEAS—115

Allen	Eaton	Kvale	Risk
Amile	Ekwall	Lambertson	Robison, Ky.
Andresen	Engel	Lemke	Rogers, Mass.
Andrews, N. Y.	Englebright	Lord	Sauthoff
Arends	Fenerty	McAndrews	Schneider, Wis.
Bacharach	Fish	McLean	Seger
Bacon	Focht	McLeod	Short
Blackney	Gearhart	Maas	Snell
Bolleau	Gehrmann	Main	Stefan
Brewster	Gifford	Mapes	Stewart
Buckler, Minn.	Gilchrist	Marcantonio	Tarver
Burdick	Goodwin	Martin, Mass.	Taylor, S. C.
Burnham	Granfield	Maverick	Taylor, Tenn.
Cannon, Wis.	Guyer	May	Thurston
Carlson	Gwynne	Merritt, Conn.	Tinkham
Carter	Halleck	Michener	Tobey
Cavichia	Hancock, N. Y.	Millard	Treadway
Christianson	Hartley	Mott	Turpin
Church	Hess	Parsons	Wadsworth
Cole, N. Y.	Higgins, Conn.	Perkins	Welch
Corning	Hobbs	Pittenger	Wigglesworth
Crawford	Hoffman	Powers	Wilson, Pa.
Crowther	Hollister	Rankin	Withrow
Culkin	Holmes	Ransley	Wolcott
Darrow	Hope	Reece	Wolfenden
Dietrich	Hull	Reed, Ill.	Wolverton
Dirksen	Kahn	Reed, N. Y.	Woodruff
Ditter	Kinzer	Relly	Young
Dondero	Knutson	Rich	

NAYS—239

Adair	Coffee	Eckert	Hill, Ala.
Ashbrook	Colden	Eicher	Hill, Knute
Ayers	Cole, Md.	Ellenbogen	Hill, Samuel B.
Bankhead	Colmer	Evans	Hook
Barry	Connery	Faddis	Houston
Beam	Cooley	Fitzpatrick	Huddleston
Belter	Cooper, Tenn.	Flannagan	Imhoff
Bell	Costello	Fletcher	Jacobsen
Berlin	Cravens	Ford, Calif.	Johnson, Okla.
Biermann	Creal	Ford, Miss.	Johnson, Tex.
Binderup	Crosby	Frey	Jones
Bland	Cross, Tex.	Fuller	Keller
Blanton	Crosser, Ohio	Fulmer	Kelly
Bloom	Crowe	Gassaway	Kennedy, N. Y.
Boehne	Cullen	Gavagan	Kenney
Boland	Cummings	Gildea	Kleberg
Boykin	Curley	Gillette	Kniffin
Boylan	Daly	Gingery	Kocialkowski
Brooks	Darden	Goldsborough	Kramer
Brown, Ga.	Dear	Gray, Ind.	Lamneck
Brown, Mich.	Delaney	Gray, Pa.	Lanham
Buck	Dickstein	Green	Lea, Calif.
Buckley, N. Y.	Dies	Greenway	Lee, Okla.
Cannon, Mo.	Dingell	Greenwood	Lesinski
Carmichael	Disney	Greever	Lewis, Colo.
Carpenter	Dobbins	Gregory	Lewis, Md.
Cartwright	Dockweiler	Griswold	Lucas
Casey	Dorsey	Haines	Ludlow
Castellow	Doughton	Hamlin	Lundeen
Celler	Doxey	Hancock, N. C.	McClellan
Chandler	Drewry	Hart	McCormack
Citron	Driscoll	Healey	McFarlane
Clark, Idaho	Driver	Hennings	McGehee
Clark, N. C.	Duncan	Higgins, Mass.	McGrath
Cochran	Dunn, Miss.	Hildebrandt	McGroarty

McKeough	O'Malley	Sabath	Terry
McLaughlin	Owen	Sadowski	Thom
McSwain	Palmisano	Sanders, Tex.	Thomason
Mahon	Parks	Sandlin	Thompson
Mansfield	Patman	Schaefer	Tolan
Martin, Colo.	Patterson	Schuetz	Tonry
Mason	Patton	Schulte	Turner
Massingale	Pearson	Scott	Umstead
Mead	Peterson, Ga.	Scrugham	Vinson, Ga.
Meeks	Pettengill	Secrest	Vinson, Ky.
Merritt, N. Y.	Pfeifer	Shanley	Wallgren
Miller	Pierce	Shannon	Walter
Mitchell, Ill.	Quinn	Sirovich	Wearin
Mitchell, Tenn.	Rabaut	Smith, Conn.	Weaver
Monaghan	Randolph	Smith, Va.	Werner
Montague	Rayburn	Smith, Wash.	West
Montet	Richards	Snyder, Pa.	Whelchel
Moran	Richardson	Somers, N. Y.	White
Murdock	Robertson	South	Whittington
Nelson	Robinson, Utah	Spence	Wilcox
Nichols	Rogers, N. H.	Stack	Williams
Norton	Rogers, Okla.	Starnes	Wilson, La.
O'Brien	Romjue	Stubbs	Wood
O'Connell	Russell	Sullivan	Zimmerman
O'Leary	Ryan	Sutphin	

## ANSWERED "PRESENT"—12

Buchanan	Dunn, Pa.	Luckey	O'Day
Cox	Johnson, W. Va.	Moritz	O'Neal
Duffy, N. Y.	Lambeth	O'Connor	Taber

## NOT VOTING—61

Andrew, Mass.	Duffey, Ohio	Kerr	Sanders, La.
Barden	Eagle	Kloeb	Sears
Bolton	Edmiston	Kopplemann	Sisson
Brennan	Farley	Larrabee	Smith, W. Va.
Bulwinkle	Ferguson	Lehlbach	Steagall
Burch	Fernandez	McMillan	Sumners, Tex.
Caldwell	Fiesinger	McReynolds	Sweeney
Cary	Gambrill	Maloney	Taylor, Colo.
Chapman	Gasque	Marshall	Thomas
Claborne	Harlan	Oliver	Utterback
Collins	Harter	Peterson, Fla.	Warren
Cooper, Ohio	Hoepfel	Peyser	Woodrum
Deen	Jenckes, Ind.	Plumley	Zioncheck
Dempsey	Jenkins, Ohio	Polk	
DeRouen	Kee	Ramsay	
Doutrich	Kennedy, Md.	Ramspeck	

So the resolution was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:  
Until further notice:

Mr. Warren with Mr. Andrew of Massachusetts.  
Mr. Fernandez with Mr. Jenkins of Ohio.  
Mr. Taylor of Colorado with Mr. Plumley.  
Mr. Maloney with Mr. Cooper of Ohio.  
Mr. McReynolds with Mr. Doutrich.  
Mr. Ramspeck with Mr. Bolton.  
Mr. Fiesinger with Mr. Lehlbach.  
Mr. Chapman with Mr. Thomas.  
Mr. Sears with Mr. Marshall.  
Mr. Woodrum with Mr. Collins.  
Mr. Cary with Mr. Barden.  
Mr. Larrabee with Mr. Brennan.  
Mr. Sisson with Mr. Deen.  
Mr. Sumners of Texas with Mr. Edmiston.  
Mr. Gambrill with Mr. Bulwinkle.  
Mr. Peyser with Mr. Smith of West Virginia.  
Mr. Dempsey with Mr. Utterback.  
Mr. Ferguson with Mr. Polk.  
Mr. Burch with Mr. Peterson of Florida.  
Mr. Harter with Mr. Caldwell.  
Mr. Gasque with Mrs. Jenckes of Indiana.  
Mr. Claborne with Mr. Eagle.  
Mr. Sweeney with Mr. Steagall.  
Mr. Kennedy of Maryland with Mr. Ramsay.  
Mr. Kee with Mr. Farley.  
Mr. Harlan with Mr. Kerr.  
Mr. Kloeb with Mr. Zioncheck.  
Mr. Duffey of Ohio with Mr. Kopplemann.  
Mr. McMillan with Mr. DeRouen.  
Mr. Oliver with Mr. Sanders of Louisiana.

Mr. LAMBETH. Mr. Speaker, I voted "nay." I was under a misapprehension as to the motion. I desire to change my vote from "nay" to "present."

Mr. BUCHANAN changed his vote from "nay" to "present."

Mr. HARTLEY changed his vote from "present" to "yea."

Mr. PETTINGILL. Mr. Speaker, my colleague the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. LARRABEE, is unavoidably detained on account of serious illness in his family. On this vote, if present, he would have voted "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mrs. O'DAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the Record on the death of my colleague the gentleman from New York, Mr. Rudd.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, it is perfectly apparent that the majority of this House desires

a dishonest record of our proceedings, and I object. I do not think any extension should be allowed.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I demand that the gentleman's words be taken down.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the words objected to.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my request that the words of the gentleman be taken down.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the permanent Record may be corrected by reducing the colloquy referred to by the gentleman to small-sized type and by inserting my name at the head of the resumption of my remarks following the quotation of the gentleman's remarks in the Record, as intended.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, considering the fact that the majority have gone on record almost unanimously refusing to protect the integrity of its own record, I object.

## THE DEFICIENCY BILL OF 1936

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit the bill.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk again report the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

By Mr. TABER: I move to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back forthwith with the following amendment: On page 21, line 10, strike out the paragraph and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That for the purpose of providing direct relief in the United States, its Territories and possessions, and the District of Columbia, there is hereby appropriated the sum of \$1,425,000,000; and there is hereby reappropriated for the same purpose all unobligated and unexpended balances, with the exception of allotments to the Civilian Conservation Corps, of the amounts appropriated by the acts approved June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 274); February 15, 1934 (48 Stat. 351); June 14, 1934 (48 Stat. 1055); and April 8, 1935 (Public Res. No. 11, 74th Cong.), and to remain available until June 30, 1937, to be allocated and disbursed by the President to the States, Territories, and possessions, and the District of Columbia, for relief according to their respective need: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be allocated or paid to a State, Territory, or possession, or the District of Columbia, or subdivision thereof, which shall not contribute an amount equal to at least 25 percent of the total proposed expenditures, both local and Federal, and shall not administer such expenditures by and through a nonpartisan board."

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays on the motion to recommit.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 90, nays 287, answered "present" 1, not voting 49, as follows:

[Roll No. 91]

## YEAS—90

Andresen	Engel	Kinzer	Risk
Andrews, N. Y.	Englebright	Knutson	Robison, Ky.
Arends	Faddis	Lambertson	Rogers, Mass.
Bacharach	Fenerty	Lord	Ryan
Bacon	Fish	Ludlow	Seger
Blackney	Focht	McLean	Short
Brewster	Gearhart	McLeod	Snell
Burnham	Gifford	Maas	Taber
Carlson	Gilchrist	Main	Taylor, Tenn.
Carter	Goodwin	Mapes	Thurston
Cavicchia	Gray, Ind.	Martin, Mass.	Tinkham
Christianson	Guyer	Merritt, Conn.	Tobey
Church	Gwynne	Michener	Treadway
Cole, N. Y.	Halleck	Millard	Turpin
Crawford	Hancock, N. Y.	Mott	Wadsworth
Crowther	Hartley	Perkins	Wigglesworth
Culkin	Hess	Pittenger	Wilson, Pa.
Darrow	Higgins, Conn.	Powers	Wolcott
Ditter	Hoffman	Ransley	Wolfenden
Dondero	Hollister	Reece	Wolverton
Duffy, N. Y.	Holmes	Reed, Ill.	Woodruff
Eaton	Hope	Reed, N. Y.	
Ekwall	Kahn	Rich	



## NAYS—287

Adair	Dobbins	Lambeth	Reilly
Amile	Dockweiler	Lamneck	Richards
Ashbrook	Dorsey	Lanham	Richardson
Ayers	Doughton	Lea, Calif.	Robertson
Bankhead	Doxey	Lee, Okla.	Robinson, Utah
Barden	Drewry	Lemke	Rogers, N. H.
Barry	Driscoll	Lesinski	Rogers, Okla.
Beam	Driver	Lewis, Colo.	Romjue
Beiter	Duncan	Lewis, Md.	Russell
Bell	Dunn, Miss.	Lucas	Sabath
Biermann	Dunn, Pa.	Luckey	Sadowski
Binderup	Eckert	Lundeen	Sanders, Tex.
Bland	Elcher	McAndrews	Sandlin
Blanton	Ellenbogen	McClellan	Sauthoff
Bloom	Evans	McCormack	Schaefer
Boehne	Fitzpatrick	McFarlane	Schneider, Wis.
Boileau	Flannagan	McGehee	Schuetz
Boland	Fletcher	McGrath	Schulte
Boylan	Ford, Calif.	McGroarty	Scott
Brooks	Ford, Miss.	McKeough	Scrugham
Brown, Ga.	Frey	McLaughlin	Secrest
Brown, Mich.	Fuller	McReynolds	Shanley
Buchanan	Fulmer	McSwain	Shannon
Buck	Gambrill	Mahon	Sirovich
Buckler, Minn.	Gasque	Mansfield	Sisson
Buckley, N. Y.	Gassaway	Marcantonio	Smith, Conn.
Bulwinkle	Gavagan	Martin, Colo.	Smith, Va.
Burch	Gehrman	Mason	Smith, Wash.
Burdick	Gildea	Massingale	Snyder, Pa.
Cannon, Mo.	Gillette	Maverick	Somers, N. Y.
Cannon, Wis.	Gingery	May	South
Carmichael	Goldsborough	Mead	Spence
Carpenter	Granfield	Meeks	Stack
Cartwright	Gray, Pa.	Merritt, N. Y.	Starnes
Casey	Green	Miller	Stefan
Castellow	Greenway	Mitchell, Ill.	Stubbs
Celler	Greenwood	Mitchell, Tenn.	Sullivan
Chandler	Greever	Monaghan	Summers, Tex.
Chapman	Gregory	Montague	Sutphin
Citron	Griswold	Montet	Sweeney
Clark, Idaho	Haines	Moran	Tarver
Clark, N. C.	Hamlin	Moritz	Taylor, S. C.
Cochran	Hancock, N. C.	Murdock	Terry
Coffee	Hart	Nelson	Thom
Colden	Healey	Nichols	Thomason
Cole, Md.	Hennings	Norton	Thompson
Collins	Higgins, Mass.	O'Brien	Tolan
Colmer	Hildebrandt	O'Connell	Tonry
Connery	Hill, Ala.	O'Connor	Turner
Cooley	Hill, Knute	O'Day	Umstead
Cooper, Tenn.	Hill, Samuel B.	O'Leary	Vinson, Ga.
Corning	Hobbs	Oliver	Vinson, Ky.
Costello	Hook	O'Neal	Wallgren
Cox	Houston	Owen	Walter
Cravens	Huddleston	Palmisano	Warren
Creal	Hull	Parks	Wearin
Crosby	Imhoff	Parsons	Weaver
Cross, Tex.	Jacobsen	Patman	Welch
Crosser, Ohio	Johnson, Okla.	Patterson	Werner
Crowe	Johnson, Tex.	Patton	West
Cullen	Johnson, W. Va.	Pearson	Whelchel
Cummings	Jones	Peterson, Ga.	White
Curley	Keller	Pettengill	Whittington
Daly	Kelly	Peyser	Wilcox
Darden	Kennedy, N. Y.	Pfeifer	Williams
Dear	Kennedy	Pierce	Willson, La.
Delaney	Kieberg	Quinn	Withrow
Dickstein	Kniffin	Rabaut	Wood
Dies	Kociaowski	Ramspeck	Woodrum
Dietrich	Kopplemann	Randolph	Young
Dingell	Kramer	Rankin	Zimmerman
Disney	Kvale	Rayburn	

## ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Dirksen

## NOT VOTING—49

Allen	Doutrich	Kee	Ramsay
Andrew, Mass.	Duffey, Ohio	Kennedy, Md.	Sanders, La.
Berlin	Eagle	Kerr	Sears
Boiton	Edmiston	Kloeb	Smith, W. Va.
Boykin	Farley	Larrabee	Steagall
Brennan	Ferguson	Lehibach	Stewart
Caldwell	Fernandez	McMillan	Taylor, Colo.
Cary	Fiesinger	Maloney	Thomas
Claiborne	Harlan	Marshall	Utterback
Cooper, Ohio	Harter	O'Malley	Zioncheck
Deen	Hoeppel	Peterson, Fla.	
Dempsey	Jenckes, Ind.	Plumley	
DeRouen	Jenkins, Ohio	Polk	

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On the vote:

Mr. Lehibach (for) with Mr. Steagall (against).  
 Mr. Jenkins of Ohio (for) with Mr. Dempsey (against).  
 Mr. Andrew of Massachusetts (for) with Mr. Peterson of Florida (against).  
 Mr. Stewart (for) with Mr. Smith of West Virginia (against).  
 Mr. Cooper of Ohio (for) with Mr. Harlan (against).  
 Mr. Allen (for) with Mr. Edmiston (against).  
 Mr. Bolton (for) with Mr. Maloney (against).

Mr. Doutrich (for) with Mr. Fernandez (against).  
 Mr. Marshall (for) with Mr. Caldwell (against).  
 Mr. Thomas (for) with Mr. Cary (against).

## General pairs:

Mr. Sears with Mr. Kloeb.  
 Mr. Deen with Mr. Larrabee.  
 Mr. Taylor of Colorado with Mr. Fiesinger.  
 Mr. McMillan with Mr. O'Malley.  
 Mr. Boykin with Mr. Robinson of Utah.  
 Mr. Kennedy of Maryland with Mr. Farley.  
 Mr. DeRouen with Mrs. Jenckes of Indiana.  
 Mr. Kerr with Mr. Harter.  
 Mr. Polk with Mr. Kee.  
 Mr. Ferguson with Mr. Eagle.  
 Mr. Claiborne with Mr. Berlin.  
 Mr. Sanders of Louisiana with Mr. Brennan.  
 Mr. Zioncheck with Mr. Utterback.

Mr. HILL of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, my colleague the gentleman from Alabama, Mr. STEAGALL, is unavoidably absent, due to illness. If present, he would have voted "nay."

Mr. PETTENGILL. Mr. Speaker, my colleague the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. LARRABEE, is unavoidably detained on account of serious illness. If present, he would have voted "nay."

Mr. GREEVER. Mr. Speaker, I have been asked to announce by my colleague the gentleman from New Mexico, Mr. DEMPSEY, that he is unavoidably absent, but if present he would have voted "nay" on the motion to recommit.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. TABER demanded the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 341, nays 38, not voting 48, as follows:

[Roll No. 92]

## YEAS—341

Adair	Coffee	Flannagan	Kahn
Allen	Colden	Fletcher	Keller
Amile	Cole, Md.	Focht	Kelly
Andresen	Colmer	Ford, Calif.	Kennedy, N. Y.
Arends	Connery	Ford, Miss.	Kennedy
Ashbrook	Cooley	Frey	Kieberg
Ayers	Cooper, Tenn.	Fuller	Kniffin
Bacharach	Corning	Fulmer	Kociaowski
Bacon	Costello	Gambrill	Kopplemann
Bankhead	Cravens	Gasque	Kramer
Barden	Crawford	Gassaway	Kvale
Barry	Creal	Gavagan	Lambertson
Beam	Crosby	Gearhart	Lambeth
Beiter	Cross, Tex.	Gehrman	Lamneck
Bell	Crosser, Ohio	Gifford	Lanham
Berlin	Crowe	Gilchrist	Lea, Calif.
Biermann	Culkin	Gildea	Lee, Okla.
Binderup	Cullen	Gillette	Lemke
Blackney	Cummings	Gingery	Lesinski
Bland	Curley	Goldsborough	Lewis, Colo.
Blanton	Daly	Granfield	Lewis, Md.
Bloom	Darden	Gray, Ind.	Lucas
Boehne	Dear	Gray, Pa.	Luckey
Boileau	Delaney	Green	Ludlow
Boland	Dickstein	Greenway	Lundeen
Boykin	Dies	Greenwood	McAndrews
Boylan	Dietrich	Greever	McClellan
Brewster	Dingell	Gregory	McCormack
Brooks	Dirksen	Griswold	McFarlane
Brown, Ga.	Disney	Guyer	McGehee
Brown, Mich.	Dobbins	Haines	McGrath
Buchanan	Dockweiler	Hamlin	McGroarty
Buck	Dondero	Hancock, N. C.	McKeough
Buckler, Minn.	Dorsey	Hart	McLaughlin
Buckley, N. Y.	Doughton	Hartley	McLeod
Bulwinkle	Doxey	Healey	McReynolds
Burdick	Drewry	Hennings	McSwain
Burnham	Driscoll	Hess	Maas
Cannon, Mo.	Driver	Higgins, Mass.	Mahon
Cannon, Wis.	Duffy, N. Y.	Hildebrandt	Main
Carlson	Duncan	Hill, Ala.	Mansfield
Carpenter	Dunn, Miss.	Hill, Knute	Mapes
Carter	Dunn, Pa.	Hill, Samuel B.	Marcantonio
Cartwright	Eaton	Hobbs	Martin, Colo.
Casey	Eckert	Hook	Martin, Mass.
Cavichia	Elcher	Hope	Mason
Celler	Ekwall	Houston	Massingale
Chandler	Ellenbogen	Huddleston	Maverick
Chapman	Engel	Hull	May
Christianson	Englebright	Imhoff	Mead
Church	Evans	Jacobsen	Meeks
Citron	Faddis	Johnson, Okla.	Merritt, N. Y.
Clark, Idaho	Fenerty	Johnson, Tex.	Michener
Clark, N. C.	Fish	Johnson, W. Va.	Miller
Cochran	Fitzpatrick	Jones	Mitchell, Ill.

Mitchell, Tenn.	Pittenger	Schulte	Tonry
Monaghan	Powers	Scott	Turner
Montague	Quinn	Scrugham	Turpin
Montet	Rabaut	Secrest	Umstead
Moran	Ramspeck	Seger	Vinson, Ga.
Moritz	Randolph	Shanley	Vinson, Ky.
Mott	Rankin	Shannon	Wallgren
Murdock	Ransley	Sirovich	Walter
Nelson	Rayburn	Smith, Conn.	Warren
Nichols	Reece	Smith, Wash.	Wearin
Norton	Reed, Ill.	Snell	Weaver
O'Brien	Reilly	Snyder, Pa.	Welch
O'Connell	Richards	Somers, N. Y.	Werner
O'Connor	Richardson	South	West
O'Day	Risk	Spence	Whelchel
O'Leary	Robinson, Utah	Stack	White
Oliver	Robison, Ky.	Starnes	Whittington
O'Malley	Rogers, Mass.	Stefan	Wigglesworth
O'Neal	Rogers, N. H.	Stubbs	Wilcox
Owen	Rogers, Okla.	Sullivan	Williams
Palmisano	Romjue	Sumners, Tex.	Wilson, La.
Parks	Russell	Sutphin	Wilson, Pa.
Parsons	Ryan	Sweeney	Withrow
Patman	Sabath	Taylor, Tenn.	Wolverton
Patterson	Sadowski	Terry	Wood
Patton	Sanders, Tex.	Thom	Woodrum
Pearson	Sandlin	Thomason	Young
Pettengill	Sauthoff	Thompson	Zimmerman
Peyser	Schaefer	Thurston	
Pfeifer	Schneider, Wis.	Tobey	
Pierce	Schuetz	Tolan	

## NAYS—38

Andrews, N. Y.	Hancock, N. Y.	Millard	Tarver
Burch	Higgins, Conn.	Perkins	Taylor, S. C.
Castellow	Hoffman	Peterson, Ga.	Tinkham
Cole, N. Y.	Hollister	Reed, N. Y.	Treadway
Crowther	Holmes	Rich	Wadsworth
Darrow	Kinzer	Robertson	Wolcott
Ditter	Knutson	Short	Wolfenden
Goodwin	Lord	Smith, Va.	Woodruff
Gwynne	McLean	Stewart	
Halleck	Merritt, Conn.	Taber	

## NOT VOTING—48

Andrew, Mass.	DeRouen	Jenckes, Ind.	Plumley
Bolton	Doutrich	Jenkins, Ohio	Polk
Brennan	Duffey, Ohio	Kee	Ramsay
Caldwell	Eagle	Kennedy, Md.	Sanders, La.
Carmichael	Edmiston	Kerr	Sears
Cary	Farley	Kloeb	Sisson
Cialborne	Ferguson	Larrabee	Smith, W. Va.
Collins	Fernandez	Leibach	Steagall
Cooper, Ohio	Fiesinger	McMillan	Taylor, Colo.
Cox	Harlan	Maloney	Thomas
Deen	Harter	Marshall	Utterback
Dempsey	Hoeppel	Peterson, Fla.	Zioncheck

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:  
On the vote:

Mr. Fernandez (for) with Mr. Thomas (against).  
Mr. Leibach (for) with Mr. Cox (against).

General pairs:

Mr. McMillan with Mr. Jenkins of Ohio.  
Mr. Sears with Mr. Plumley.  
Mr. Taylor of Colorado with Mr. Marshall.  
Mr. Cary with Mr. Doutrich.  
Mr. Harlan with Mr. Andrew of Massachusetts.  
Mr. Smith of West Virginia with Mr. Cooper of Ohio.  
Mr. Harter with Mr. Bolton.  
Mr. Kerr with Mr. Collins.  
Mr. Larrabee with Mr. Ramsay.  
Mr. Caldwell with Mr. Kennedy of Maryland.  
Mr. Farley with Mr. Maloney.  
Mr. Kee with Mr. Sisson.  
Mr. Eagle with Mr. Fiesinger.  
Mrs. Jenckes of Indiana with Mr. Cialborne.  
Mr. Dempsey with Mr. Ferguson.  
Mr. Peterson of Florida with Mr. Polk.  
Mr. Brennan with Mr. Kloeb.  
Mr. DeRouen with Mr. Edmiston.  
Mr. Zioncheck with Mr. Utterback.

Mr. BINDERUP changed his vote from "present" to "yea."

Mr. HILL of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, my colleague from Alabama, Mr. STEAGALL, is unavoidably absent due to illness. If present, he would have voted "yea."

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I was not in the Chamber when my name was called; therefore I cannot qualify. If I were able to qualify, I would have voted "nay."

Mr. BIERMANN. Mr. Speaker, my colleague the gentleman from Iowa, Mr. UTTERBACK, is absent. If present, he would have voted "yea."

Mr. GREEVER. Mr. Speaker, my colleague the gentleman from New Mexico, Mr. DEMPSEY, is absent and asked me to announce that if present he would have voted "yea."

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Mr. KEE, is unavoidably absent. If present, he would have voted "yea."

Mr. PETTINGILL. Mr. Speaker, my colleague from Indiana, Mr. LARRABEE, is unavoidably detained on account of serious illness. If present, he would have voted "yea."

Mr. SISSON. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry with reference to my rights to be recorded.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SISSON. Mr. Speaker, I was in the Chamber on the first call of the roll, but did not answer to my name. I am quite sure I was present when the roll was called the first time. I went out and intended to come back in time for the second roll call. Am I qualified to vote?

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not think so.

Mr. SISSON. Mr. Speaker, if I had been able to qualify I would have voted "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

On motion of Mr. BUCHANAN, a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS—THE RELIEF BILL

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, because of my very great desire that appropriations shall be held down and that a start, at least, shall be made toward balancing the Budget, I had intended to vote against this so-called relief bill until careful inquiry as to what the inevitable consequences would be of a summary and complete stoppage of Federal relief at this time caused me to decide otherwise.

To defeat this bill and thus cut Federal relief squarely off without a tapering-off period would create, I fear, a Nationwide crisis and debacle that must be and can be avoided by a more gradual and rational process of getting the Federal Government out of the relief business.

To cut off Federal relief peremptorily and completely now and throw the load entirely back on the States without any tapering-off process would cause local relief agencies to bog down and would precipitate dire distress, hunger, and suffering among untold thousands of good people who, with industry still in a condition of collapse, would be unable for the time being to secure either employment or relief.

The Federal Government must get out of the relief business. No one is more devoutly sincere in wishing such a separation than I am. I am so earnest in wanting the Federal Government to stick to its own sphere and allow matters of local concern to be handled locally that I am going to cross party lines today to vote for Representative TABER's motion to recommit this bill so that the appropriation carried in it might be administered entirely by local relief agencies and not through a bureaucratic set-up directed from Washington. Local self-government is a good old democratic principle and the plan suggested by Mr. TABER would put an end to "boondoggling."

A decentralization of relief administration as proposed by Mr. TABER would go far to get the Federal Government out of the relief business so that relief may be handled locally, as it should be. If the Taber motion to recommit is voted down, I shall cast my vote for the relief bill, notwithstanding I do not indorse all of its provisions, but because a relief bill must pass to prevent widespread suffering and distress among our people.

## WAYNE COY'S REPORT ON INDIANA RELIEF NEEDS

Some idea of what that distress would be in Indiana and in the district I represent may be obtained from an exchange of telegrams which took place Saturday between Wayne Coy, who is at the head of all Government relief activities in Indiana, and myself.

I am opposed to huge expenditures on general principles. I am unalterably opposed to "boondoggling" in every form. I want every visionary and fantastic project junked and every bit of waste stopped. At the same time I believe it is our duty to see that no human being under the American flag suffers for want of food, clothing, and shelter. Before I voted on this bill I wanted to know exactly what the necessity is for the appropriation carried in the bill, or any other



Federal relief appropriation for that matter—that is to say, the actual necessity from the standpoint of human needs and relief.

I wired to one of the best posted men in the United States on this subject, Mr. Coy, the Works Progress Administrator for Indiana, who knows more about the relief situation in my native State and in the district I represent than any other living man. My telegram to him was as follows:

MAY 9, 1936.

HON. WAYNE COY,  
Indiana Works Progress Administrator,  
Indianapolis, Ind.:

Kindly wire to me today (Saturday) the following information: How many persons or families approximately are there on relief in Indiana and Marion County. What would happen to these persons if the bill pending before Congress appropriating one billion four hundred twenty-five million for relief should fail to pass? How would these persons be taken care of? Would appreciate full information showing exactly what effect failure of the bill would have on relief situation in Indiana and how much distress, if any, would be caused thereby. Would also like same information applied particularly to Marion County. Thanks.

LOUIS LUDLOW.

Mr. Coy sent the following illuminating reply by wire:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 9, 1936.

HON. LOUIS LUDLOW,  
Member of Congress:

Your wire 9th. Figures for March are: Working W. P. A. State total, 85,692, representing individual persons in family of 342,000. On direct relief, State total 48,327 families, representing 155,269 individual persons. Of those working on W. P. A. 4,576 families, representing 18,000 individual persons, are also receiving supplementary direct relief due to size of family or other necessity. Working W. P. A. Marion County 13,412, representing 53,648 individuals. Direct relief Marion County 8,982, representing 25,358 individuals. Of those working on Marion County W. P. A. 485, representing 1,940 individuals, also receiving supplementary direct relief. If pending appropriation act fails those now working W. P. A. will be turned back to township trustees for direct relief by June 30, this increasing the local relief expenditures by three times. Indiana townships are not financially able to carry any greater burden than now carrying. Any increase in expenditures for direct relief will necessarily be reflected in an increased tax on real property. W. P. A. has enabled townships in Indiana to reduce expenditures \$250,000 per month as compared to March 1935. Inability of townships to assume any additional relief burden would create great distress and hunger among the thousands of relief people.

(Signed) WAYNE COY.

#### MY RECORD FOR ECONOMY

The assertion of this expert adviser that the failure of the pending measure would create great distress and hunger among the thousands of relief people in Indiana and my home district is the last straw that decides my vote in favor of this bill. I believe I have a consistent record for economy. I voted against Speaker Garner's bill to spend \$2,200,000,000 in the construction of Federal buildings.

I voted against the bill creating the National Recovery Administration with its appropriation of \$3,300,000,000 for un-economic public works. As a member of the Appropriations Committee I have helped to cut millions upon millions of dollars off of the Federal expense bill, and I shall continue to do so, but when the cry of distress is heard; when hungry mouths are to be fed and naked bodies are to be clothed I shall always listen to that cry.

Indiana is only 1 of 48 States in the Union. Multiply by 48 the great distress and hunger which Mr. Coy foresees in Indiana if this bill is defeated and you will have some idea of the suffering and distress that may be expected in the entire Nation if the bill fails.

#### RATIONAL AND IRRATIONAL WAY

There is a rational way to get the Federal Government out of the relief business and there is an irrational way. The irrational way would be to cut off Federal aid entirely. The rational way is to reduce Federal aid gradually to the vanishing point and at the same time give greater assistance and encouragement to industry so that businessmen and manufacturers may be encouraged to resume normal operations and employment.

According to my way of thinking, the honest businessman and manufacturer is the "forgotten man" of this administration. After seeing that no person in the United States suffers for food, clothing, and shelter, our next concern

should be to get our fellow citizens off of temporary Government pay rolls and on permanent regular business and factory pay rolls.

A person who holds one of these synthetic jobs of "made work" cannot have any easiness of mind, for his employment is not fortified and sustained by any economic necessity, and may be terminated at any time. The cry of every honest and self-respecting man on relief work is "Give me a regular job."

The sooner the transition from synthetic jobs to regular jobs can be made, the better it will be for all of America, but until the transition can take place the dictates of humanity require that adequate provision must be made for relief.

#### LOANS TO INDUSTRY

On March 14, 1935, I introduced a bill which, I verily believe, if it had passed would have gone far to pave the way for a sound recovery and the substitution of regular jobs for synthetic jobs. Permit me to quote from the text of that bill as follows:

SEC. 2. There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$2,000,000,000 as a fund from which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall make loans for working capital to business concerns and manufacturing industries. The plan of lending said sum of \$2,000,000,000 shall be based, as nearly as practicable, on an average loan of \$50,000 to 40,000 business and manufacturing firms and the aggregate of loans of any one firm under this act shall not be in excess of \$200,000.

SEC. 3. Within 10 days after the approval of this act the chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall summon to a conference to be held at Washington, District of Columbia, officials of recognized National and State business, manufacturing, and other industrial organizations, and outstanding leaders in the business and industrial world. The purpose of said conference shall be to assist officials of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in devising a systematic plan for the lending of said fund of \$2,000,000,000 in such a way as to aid in restoring normal employment throughout the country as soon as possible. Loans shall be made on the basis of the applicant's willingness and demonstrated capacity to furnish employment. Loans shall be granted whenever there is reasonable assurance that the applicant will be able to repay the amount borrowed. Loans shall be for a period of 5 years at 5 per centum interest, with the privilege of renewal for 2 years if the conditions of the loan are meanwhile satisfactorily complied with.

SEC. 4. Coincident with the approval of this act all public works financed in whole or in part by the United States Government (except construction for exclusively Federal purposes) shall be suspended and said public works shall not be resumed except insofar as may be necessary to carry out existing commitments or to salvage works partially constructed.

This bill, by making Government credit available to employers of recognized solvency and stability on easy terms, would have opened the doors of the factories and would have furnished the encouragement and assistance which industry so much needs to take men and women off of the public pay rolls and place them in regular jobs on private pay rolls.

I believe that if my bill had passed, the industrial and economic picture in America would be vastly different from what it is today. I believe every thinking person must admit that the sound principles contained in my bill are a shining contrast to the "boondoggling" of recent times.

#### HOPE EXPRESSED THAT THIS WILL BE THE LAST RELIEF BILL

There are many things in the pending relief bill I do not like, but under the fearful, wonderful, and artful method by which that bill is constructed we have no power of segregation and we must swallow it all or reject it altogether. "Take it or leave it", is the command from higher-ups.

I would have been glad to vote for a smaller relief appropriation, but there is no choice in that regard, as both the pending bill and the Republican motion to recommit specify \$1,425,000,000 as the amount to be appropriated for relief.

The bill includes the appropriation for the Old Age Security Act, which I supported, and it also carries the appropriation for the Indianapolis Federal building and, of course, I am very much in favor of that. It carries appropriations to enforce the 44-hour-week law and the railroad retirement law, which should not be allowed to fail for lack of funds. With all of its unacceptable features I regard it as an unavoidable measure at this time.



With indisputable signs on every hand of a return of better times I hope that business will now catch on and that it will never be necessary again to pass a Federal relief bill of this kind.

#### THE FRAZIER-LEMKE BILL

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Speaker, I call up Calendar No. 2 on the Calendar of Motions to Discharge Committees, being motion no. 7, signed by 218 Members of the House, to discharge the Committee on Rules from the further consideration of House Resolution 123.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### House Resolution 123

*Resolved*, That upon the day succeeding the adoption of this resolution a special order be, and is hereby, created by the House of Representatives for the consideration of H. R. 2066, a public bill which has remained in the Committee on Agriculture for 30 or more days without action. That such special order be, and is hereby created, notwithstanding any further action on said bill by the Committee on Agriculture or any rule of the House. That on said day the Speaker shall recognize the Representative at Large from North Dakota, WILLIAM LEMKE, to call up H. R. 2066, a bill to liquidate and refinance existing agricultural indebtedness at a reduced rate of interest by establishing an efficient credit system, through the use of the Farm Credit Administration, the Federal Reserve Banking System, and creating a board of agriculture to supervise the same, as a special order of business, and to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of said H. R. 2066. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 8 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the Member of the House requesting the rule for the consideration of said H. R. 2066 and the Member of the House who is opposed to the said H. R. 2066, to be designated by the Speaker, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and the amendments thereto to final passage, without intervening motion, except one motion to recommit. The special order shall be a continuing order until the bill is finally disposed of.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Dakota, under the rules, moves to discharge the Committee on Rules and pass the resolution just reported. Under the rules of the House, debate is limited to 20 minutes, 10 minutes to the side.

Mr. BOILEAU. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BOILEAU. Is it proper to ask at this time who is to be recognized in opposition?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will attend to that when the Chair comes to it.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER].

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, my contention is that any bill that has created the interest of the American farmers to the extent that this bill has, and any bill that has brought about the signing of a petition by 240 Members of the House, either on their own initiative or because of the persuasion of some other Member of the House, certainly should be given consideration by the Congress of the United States. [Applause.]

I have had some Members tell me, "I do not want to have anything to do with this matter, because it will put me on the spot." I want to say to the Members that insofar as I am concerned, when I was reelected to the Congress I was put on the spot. I believe the Members of the House should seriously take into consideration the merits, as well as the demerits, of this bill and vote accordingly.

Farmers everywhere are asking for lower interest rates. Two hundred and forty Members first and last signed the petition requesting that the bill be considered. I want to state, regardless how you vote on the final vote on the bill, that should you vote against giving the House a chance to go into the merits or demerits of the bill, that you are placing yourself on a hot spot, one that will be hard to explain. The second reason given by those opposing the bill is that the bill proposes to have the Government issue \$3,000,000,000 in currency and therefore is an inflationary bill. Who makes this statement? The Liberty League and the money changers that brought about a depression in 1921 [applause] when

they had control of the Federal Reserve banks that robbed the independent merchants and bankrupted the farmers of this country and put labor into the bread lines. [Applause.]

The kind of inflation that the Liberty League is interested in is the type that we had in 1928-29. These money changers had charge of the Federal Reserve banks, as in the case of 1921, and after flooding the country with worthless stocks and bonds, using the finances of the country that should have gone into agriculture, legitimate business, and industry to an extent unexcelled ever in the history of the country, the crash came. Who got the money? Let us listen to the debate on this bill; get the real purpose of the bill; and that will be time enough to decide whether you want to help restore the purchasing power of farmers or whether or not you want to continue to vote billions of 3- and 4-percent tax-exempt bonds for the special accommodation of those who robbed us in 1921 and in 1929.

I believe we will be able to sell these bonds from time to time as needed; if not, farmers are just as much entitled to the issuing of currency to refinance their mortgages as banks that now have the right to have currency issued on the notes and mortgages of farmers held by these banks.

Let us go into this matter fully tomorrow, and may your conscience be your guide.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONNERY].

Mr. CONNERY. Mr. Speaker, under existing law the Federal Reserve System has the power now to inflate the currency of the United States to the extent of billions of dollars. So we need not worry about any \$3,000,000,000 proposition—a small \$3,000,000,000—in comparison with the power which they have to inflate the currency.

I have the honor of being the chairman of the Committee on Labor of this House. The members from the group of farm States on this committee have always cooperated with me unanimously in reporting legislation to this House, and I intend to cooperate with them in bringing legislation to this floor which will bring prosperity to the farmers, just as they have cooperated with me in bringing higher wages to the workers.

There can be no prosperity in this country until we have higher wages and better farming conditions. [Applause.]

Mr. LEMKE. Will the opposition yield some time now? Who is to be recognized on the other side, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER. The Chair is not going to recognize anyone until such recognition is sought.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I shall ask recognition, being chairman of the committee against which a demand is being made to discharge, but I prefer to reserve the time until the proponents have finished.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Dakota is recognized.

Mr. BOILEAU. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BOILEAU. Mr. Speaker, as I understand the rule, the proponent of this measure, the gentleman who has been recognized under the rule, the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. LEMKE], has the opening and closing of debate. I do not have any specific incident before me at the present time, but my recollection is—

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks the gentleman is correct. The gentleman from North Dakota is recognized.

Mr. BOILEAU. Perhaps the Speaker did not understand my inquiry. My understanding is that the gentleman from North Dakota has the opening and closing and in the meantime those in opposition should use some time.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is not advised of anyone seeking time now; and if no one wants time, the Chair will put the question.

The question is on the motion to discharge.

The question was taken; and Mr. LEMKE demanded a division.

Mr. BOILEAU. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BOILEAU. I would like to have the Chair again state the question before the House.



The SPEAKER. The question before the House is the motion to discharge the Rules Committee.

The question was taken; and there were—ayes 145, noes 134.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 220, nays 153, answered "present" 6, not voting 49, as follows:

[Roll No. 93]

YEAS—220

Allen	Ekwall	Kniffin	Pittenger
Amlie	Ellenbogen	Knutson	Quinn
Andresen	Engel	Kramer	Rabaut
Arends	Englebright	Kvale	Randolph
Ashbrook	Fenerty	Lambertson	Rankin
Ayers	Ferguson	Lamneck	Reed, Ill.
Beam	Fish	Lea, Calif.	Relly
Beiter	Fletcher	Lee, Okla.	Risk
Berlin	Focht	Lemke	Robison, Ky.
Biermann	Ford, Miss.	Lesinski	Rogers, N. H.
Binderup	Frey	Luckey	Rogers, Okla.
Blackney	Fulmer	Ludlow	Romjue
Blanton	Gambrill	Lundeen	Ryan
Bolleau	Gasque	McAndrews	Sadowski
Brewster	Gassaway	McClellan	Sanders, Tex.
Brown, Mich.	Gavagan	McCormack	Sauthoff
Buckler, Minn.	Gearhart	McGehee	Schaefer
Burdick	Gehrmann	McGrath	Schneider, Wis.
Cannon, Mo.	Gilchrist	McGroarty	Schuetz
Cannon, Wis.	Gildea	McKeough	Schulte
Carlson	Gillette	McLaughlin	Scott
Carpenter	Gingery	McLeod	Scrugham
Carter	Goldsborough	Maas	Secrest
Cartwright	Granfield	Mahon	Shannon
Casey	Gray, Ind.	Main	Short
Christianson	Gray, Pa.	Mansfield	Sisson
Clark, Idaho	Green	Marcantonio	Smith, Wash.
Coffee	Greenway	Martin, Colo.	South
Colden	Greever	Massingale	Spence
Cole, Md.	Griswold	Maverick	Stack
Cole, N. Y.	Guyer	Mead	Stefan
Colmer	Gwynne	Meeks	Stubbs
Connery	Haines	Michener	Sweeney
Costello	Halleck	Miller	Taylor, Tenn.
Cravens	Hamlin	Mitchell, Ill.	Terry
Crawford	Hancock, N. C.	Mitchell, Tenn.	Thomason
Crosby	Hart	Monaghan	Thompson
Crosser, Ohio	Healey	Moran	Thurston
Crowther	Higgins, Mass.	Moritz	Tobey
Culkin	Hildebrandt	Mott	Tolan
Cummings	Hill, Knute	Murdock	Turner
Daly	Hill, Samuel B.	Nelson	Turpin
Dies	Hoeppe	Nichols	Wallgren
Dietrich	Hoffman	O'Brien	Wearin
Dingell	Hook	O'Day	Welch
Dirksen	Hope	O'Leary	Werner
Disney	Houston	O'Malley	White
Dondero	Hull	Parsons	Williams
Dorsey	Imhoff	Patman	Withrow
Duffy, N. Y.	Jacobsen	Patterson	Wolcott
Duncan	Johnson, Okla.	Patton	Wolverton
Dunn, Miss.	Johnson, W. Va.	Pearson	Wood
Dunn, Pa.	Keller	Pettengill	Woodruff
Eckert	Kelly	Pfeifer	Young
Elcher	Kenney	Pierce	Zimmerman

NAYS—153

Adair	Cox	Hill, Ala.	Oliver
Andrews, N. Y.	Crowe	Hobbs	O'Neal
Bacon	Cullen	Hollister	Owen
Bankhead	Curley	Holmes	Palmisano
Barden	Darden	Huddleston	Parks
Barry	Darrow	Johnson, Tex.	Perkins
Bell	Dear	Jones	Peterson, Ga.
Bland	Delaney	Kahn	Peyser
Bloom	Dickstein	Kinzer	Powers
Boehne	Ditter	Kieberg	Ramspeck
Boland	Dobbins	Kocalkowski	Ransley
Boykin	Dockweller	Kopplemann	Rayburn
Boylan	Doughton	Lambeth	Reece
Brooks	Doxey	Lanham	Reed, N. Y.
Brown, Ga.	Drewry	Lewis, Colo.	Rich
Buchanan	Driscoll	Lewis, Md.	Richardson
Buck	Driver	Lord	Robertson
Buckley, N. Y.	Eaton	Lucas	Rogers, Mass.
Bulwinkle	Evans	McLean	Russell
Burch	Faddis	McReynolds	Sabath
Carmichael	Fitzpatrick	McSwain	Sandlin
Castellow	Flannagan	Mapes	Seger
Cavichia	Ford, Calif.	Martin, Mass.	Shanley
Celler	Fuller	Mason	Smith, Conn.
Chandler	Gifford	May	Smith, Va.
Chapman	Goodwin	Merritt, Conn.	Snell
Church	Greenwood	Merritt, N. Y.	Snyder, Pa.
Citron	Gregory	Montague	Somers, N. Y.
Clark, N. C.	Hancock, N. Y.	Montet	Starnes
Cochran	Hartley	Norton	Sullivan
Cooley	Hennings	O'Connell	Summers, Tex.
Cooper, Tenn.	Hess	O'Connor	Taber
Corning	Higgins, Conn.		Tarver

Taylor, S. C.	Vinson, Ga.	Whelchel	Wolfenden
Thom	Vinson, Ky.	Whittington	Woodrum
Tinkham	Wadsworth	Wigglesworth	The Speaker
Tonry	Walter	Wilcox	
Treadway	Warren	Wilson, La.	
Umstead	Weaver	Wilson, Pa.	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—6

Burnham	Kennedy, N. Y.	Richards	Sirovich
Creal	McFarlane		

NOT VOTING—49

Andrew, Mass.	Doutrich	Kerr	Sears
Bacharach	Duffey, Ohio	Kloeb	Smith, W. Va.
Bolton	Eagle	Larrabee	Steagall
Brennan	Edmiston	Lehibach	Stewart
Caldwell	Farley	McMillan	Sutphin
Cary	Fernandez	Maloney	Taylor, Colo.
Claiborne	Fiesinger	Marshall	Thomas
Collins	Harlan	Peterson, Fla.	Utterback
Cooper, Ohio	Harter	Plumley	West
Cross, Tex.	Jenckes, Ind.	Polk	Zioncheck
Deen	Jenkins, Ohio	Ramsay	
Dempsey	Kee	Robinson, Utah	
DeRouen	Kennedy, Md.	Sanders, La.	

So the motion to discharge the committee was adopted.

The following pairs were announced:

On the vote:

Mr. Sirovich (for) with Mr. Smith of West Virginia (against).  
 Mr. Richards (for) with Mr. McMillan (against).  
 Mr. McFarlane (for) with Mr. Ramsay (against).  
 Mr. Marshall (for) with Mr. Steagall (against).  
 Mr. Utterback (for) with Mr. Lehibach (against).  
 Mr. Taylor of Colorado (for) with Mr. Andrew of Massachusetts (against).  
 Mr. Larrabee (for) with Mr. Bolton (against).  
 Mr. Peterson of Florida (for) with Mr. Thomas (against).  
 Mr. Jenkins of Ohio (for) with Mr. Plumley (against).

General pairs:

Mr. Sears with Mr. Cooper of Ohio.  
 Mr. Fiesinger with Mr. Stewart.  
 Mr. Deen with Mr. Bacharach.  
 Mr. Sutphin with Mr. Collins.  
 Mr. Kennedy of Maryland with Mr. Doutrich.  
 Mr. Caldwell with Mr. West.  
 Mr. Robinson of Utah with Mr. Harter.  
 Mr. Polk with Mr. Claiborne.  
 Mrs. Jenckes of Indiana with Mr. Cross of Texas.  
 Mr. Eagle with Mr. Maloney.  
 Mr. Dempsey with Mr. Kee.  
 Mr. Kerr with Mr. DeRouen.  
 Mr. Farley with Mr. Edmiston.  
 Mr. Kloeb with Mr. Fernandez.  
 Mr. Brennan with Mr. Sanders of Louisiana.

Mr. McFARLANE. Mr. Speaker, I voted "aye." I am paired with the gentleman from West Virginia, Mr. RAMSAY. If he were present, he would vote "no." I withdraw my vote and answer "present."

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Speaker, I am paired with the gentleman from South Carolina, Mr. McMILLAN. If present, he would vote "no." I wish to withdraw my vote of "aye" and answer "present."

Mr. TINKHAM changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. SIROVICH. Mr. Speaker, I am paired with the gentleman from West Virginia, Mr. SMITH. If present, he would vote "no." I wish to withdraw my vote of "aye" and answer "present."

Mr. PETTENGILL. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Mr. LARRABEE, is absent on account of illness in his family. If present, he would vote "aye."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 123

Resolved, That upon the day succeeding the adoption of this resolution, a special order be, and is hereby, created by the House of Representatives, for the consideration of H. R. 2066, a public bill which has remained in the Committee on Agriculture for 30 or more days, without action. That such special order be, and is hereby, created, notwithstanding any further action on said bill by the Committee on Agriculture, or any rule of the House. That on said day the Speaker shall recognize the Representative at Large from North Dakota, WILLIAM LEMKE, to call up H. R. 2066, a bill to liquidate and refinance existing agricultural indebtedness at a reduced rate of interest, by establishing an efficient credit system, through the use of the Farm Credit Administration, the Federal Reserve banking system, and creating a Board of Agriculture to supervise the same, as a special order of business, and to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of said H. R. 2066. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 6 hours, to be equally divided and

controlled by the Member of the House requesting the rule for the consideration of said H. R. 2066 and the Member of the House who is opposed to the said H. R. 2066, to be designated by the Speaker, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, and the amendments thereto, to final passage, without intervening motion, except one motion to recommit. The special order shall be a continuing order until the bill is finally disposed of.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the adoption of the resolution.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. BLANTON, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the resolution was adopted was laid on the table.

#### THE FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the first deficiency bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I voted for the Social Security Act of the administration in the last session of Congress, not because I agreed with all of the features of the bill but because it did contain some items in which I concurred.

The bill now before the House for consideration is very much the same kind of legislation. It contains items of which I heartily approve and others in which I cannot join. I am opposed on principle, no matter under what administration, to signing a blank check for nearly a billion and a half dollars to be expended by those who are not directly responsible to the people for its disbursement. I believe it is the duty of Congress to designate for what purposes money appropriated by it shall be expended.

I am, however, going to vote for this bill because it is the only opportunity I have to vote money for relief for those who are destitute, unemployed, and in need. No one wishes to see people in want in this favored land. The experience, however, of the last 3 years indicates that politics has been mixed with relief, and members of both the Republican and Democratic Parties have pointed out the abuse and misuse of funds for relief. It must be, it ought to be, and it should be abhorrent to the conscience of every Member of this body that money voted for relief by Congress should be used to promote the political welfare of any individual or of any political party. The record shows, however, that that is exactly what has happened.

My own State of Michigan has not escaped this evil influence, and in my own county and in the township where I live the abuse of this system has been apparent. I have affidavits in my file from men who have been ignored and refused relief because of political influence. For that reason I am strongly in favor of an amendment to the bill before the House providing for the distribution of the money provided in this legislation to the States, and there to be administered by them, divorced from all influence of the national administration. I am satisfied that if this is done it would remove the political pressure from Washington and promote the better disposition of these funds to the needy and unemployed, who should have the full benefit thereof.

The money provided under the Social Security Act for old-age pensions is paid directly to the States to reimburse them for funds expended for that purpose. For the same reason money provided under the present bill should be paid directly to the States and permit the States to disburse the funds without control from Washington. While it may not remedy entirely political interference, it will, in my opinion, be a forward step in divorcing all pressure and influence of national politics on money intended for the relief of the needy and unemployed.

Undoubtedly, every Member of the House was impressed with the figures and statistics revealed by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. THURSTON], which showed that more than two-thirds of all the people believe that under the present

method of disbursing relief money by this administration politics had entered into it and greatly influenced it.

In the present bill before the House there are a number of subjects involved, among which are the following: \$85,000,000 for old-age assistance, \$29,000,000 for administration for unemployment, \$35,000,000 for dependent children, \$8,000,000 for aid to the blind, \$308,000,000 to carry into effect emergency conservation work, \$39,900,000 for Tennessee Valley Authority, \$40,506,000 Post Office Department for deficiency purposes.

The \$1,425,000,000 is divided as follows: \$413,250,000 for highways, roads, and streets; \$156,750,000 for public buildings; \$156,750,000 for parks, recreation service, and buildings thereon; \$171,000,000 for sewer systems, water supply, and so forth; \$128,250,000 for flood control and conservation; \$85,500,000 for white-collar projects; \$85,500,000 for women's projects; \$75,250,000 for miscellaneous work projects; \$75,250,000 for national youth administration; \$85,500,000 for rural rehabilitation and relief to farmers.

Many of the items included in the above list and others in the bill have my support and approval, but to many others I am opposed and would not support them if a separate vote were permitted, but all are included in one measure, and no alternative presents itself whereby any Member of the House can vote on the separate items but is compelled to vote for all or none.

Because of the relief features of the bill, I shall support the measure, even though it does not meet with my approval in its entirety.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, by the vote of the House of Representatives on the Taber resolution when the House convened today, are we to understand there will be retained in the RECORD of the House:

First, admitted improper use of the privilege of extension under the rules of the Joint Committee on Printing.

Second, statements that were admitted by the gentleman from Colorado to be in error and improperly in the RECORD.

Third, statements that were not made by the gentleman from New York.

Are these statements to be left in the RECORD which are attributed to the gentleman from New York but which are in error and are not facts?

The SPEAKER. The House has already attended to that matter, and the gentleman is as cognizant of the facts as is the Chair.

#### NET-WEIGHT SELLING OF COTTON—THE RISING TIDE OF THE IMPORTATION OF JUTE, THE ARCH ENEMY OF THE SOUTH

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, out of my practical experience prior to coming to Congress as a supply merchant, banker, and farmer, I have been deeply interested in a number of constructive pieces of legislation that I am sure would be of untold interest to agriculture.

When we passed the United States Cotton Standards Grading Act in the Sixty-seventh Congress, certain organized groups fought to the last ditch the passage of the bill. Prior to the passage of this act all cotton was sold largely round lots, commonly known as "hog round." Farmers did not get actual grades and premiums for extra staple lengths. All cotton exported was graded by a foreign board, with millions of claims coming back to the exporter, all of which came out of the farmer price. Today we are improving our staple, and farmers are getting the premium thereon. Today all cotton exported is graded by our Government, and these grades are accepted by all foreign countries. This has meant millions to the cotton industry.

I want at this time to refer to the rising tide of the importation of jute, the arch enemy of the South, and net-weight bill, now pending before the Rules Committee.

For a hundred years we have had a one-sided tariff policy. We of the South have fought for free trade and against this



tariff policy. However, we have never been able to defeat this policy, in that we have the highest tariff rates today under the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill that we have ever had. We of the South have paid millions to these tariff-protected groups, and because of our attitude we have neglected to have our own people placed in the picture. No other section of the country except the South would have permitted this steal without either stopping the steal or seeing to it that we got our part of it.

The three great cottonseed oil refineries of the country are able to fix the price of our cottonseed oil, and we permit cheap foreign oils to come in, helping to cut the price of cottonseed oil and peanut oil.

We tie the mails of the United States with jute twine, yet we are all the time shouting, "America for Americans!"

We plow under 4,000,000 bales of perfectly good American cotton, losing the cottonseed oil, robbing ginner and cotton pickers out of millions of dollars, as well as costing the Government and taxpayers millions; and yet we permit to come into this country annually jute, jute products, and other foreign fibers, taking our own American cotton markets to the tune of 3,000,000 bales of cotton.

These products come largely from India, which is the next largest cotton-growing country to the United States. Japan takes one and one-half million bales of cotton from India. She is increasing her imports into this country to the extent that manufacturers of cotton goods in the United States are asking our Government for a subsidy so as to be able to compete with Japan. India, along with other foreign countries, is increasing her production, taking our foreign markets, and we of the South sit idly by, paying millions to tariff barons of the East, and permit the jute interests to take our own markets, as well as control the Congress, including a great number of southern Congressmen.

What are we going to do about it?

Listen to these figures:

In 1892 the total of imports of jute and jute products were 260,000,000 pounds. By 1900 they had risen to 400,000,000 pounds, and by 1910 to 600,000,000 pounds. In 1927 the importation of these products reached the enormous figure of 1,000,000,000 pounds.

I have a bill pending before the Ways and Means Committee of the Congress proposing to place a tariff on jute. I hope in the next session of Congress that the chairman of this great committee, Congressman DOUGHTON, will give consideration to this type of legislation.

Now, what about the net-weight bill?

Many cotton farmers today believe that they get paid for the bagging and ties that they put on their cotton. Well, I want to tell you and also tell these farmers that they are sadly mistaken. It has been the belief of farmers all these years that they were receiving pay for bagging and ties.

I can sell to cotton mills today on a net-weight basis and you on the old gross-weight method, and your price will be fixed lower than my price so as to take care of the weight of bagging and ties that mills cannot spin.

The only excuse for gross-weight selling of cotton is to permit the use of this old, heavy, disgraceful jute bagging, the material of which is grown by pauper labor in India.

Why have we gone along all these years losing millions annually under this method of baling and selling cotton? It is because farmers are unorganized and, therefore, easy prey for all other well-organized groups.

All other organized and well-financed groups have improved their methods of doing business. Take a look at the first Ford car sold by Henry Ford and look at his latest model. All of these groups have an up-to-date marketing and distributing system from the factory on down to the State, county, and township, and they are able to fix prices, both buying and selling.

Why do not we demand high-density gin-compressed bales of cotton and save additional millions?

I have had a bill for several years to bring this about, but I am just one lone Congressman crying out in the wilderness.

Why should we have net weight? Under the present baling and taring of cotton the farmer is permitted to put on 21

pounds of tare—bagging and ties. If this cotton goes into export, the exporter is permitted to patch on 9 pounds of additional tare—bagging—so as to bring the tare allowance up to 30 pounds, the allowance under our present gross-weight system of selling cotton.

Now, a great many farmers believe that they get paid for the 21 pounds of old jute bagging and ties as previously stated that they sell under the present system. Let us see about this. When you bring in a bale of cotton weighing 500 pounds, which includes 21 pounds of bagging and ties, at 10 cents per pound, you receive \$50. Now, you know that you get paid for the tare, because you received the 10 cents not only for the 479 pounds of cotton but the 21 pounds of bagging and ties. That is where farmers have been fooled all these years by the fellow who is making money out of the old heavy jute, both in selling the bagging in the first instance and in a nice profit in patching more on after it leaves their hands. They not only do not get paid for the tare but in a great many instances, especially on exported cotton, they lose the 9 pounds allowed the exporter. Ask your cotton mills if they pay you cotton prices for jute bagging and ties that cannot be spun into cloth.

I want to quote from the hearings before the Agricultural Committee of the House. Mr. Jenkins, a cotton buyer and manufacturer of jute bagging, of Norfolk, Va., testifying:

Mr. FULMER. Do you not think it bad practice to allow 30 pounds tare when we do not need that amount?

Mr. JENKINS. It comes right back to this, the farmer gets the money for the cotton. If he puts 30 pounds tare on, the buyer pays him less for it, and the mill that buys the bale of cotton with the 30 pounds of tare is invariably buying just a little cheaper.

Mr. FULMER. In other words, the mill buys its cotton on a net-weight basis?

Mr. JENKINS. That is what it practically amounts to today.

Mr. Locke, representing the Cotton Shippers' Association, testifying, stated:

Answering the question that you bring, Mr. Fulmer, I quite agree that, in the final analysis, when the mill buys a bale of cotton they know they are not going to consume tare (bagging and ties) and they figure accordingly.

Mr. FULMER. And when the farmer gets a gross price, naturally, he is getting a price less than the amount figured off by the mill for tare?

Mr. LOCKE. Yes, sir.

No other cotton country in the world uses more than 15 pounds of tare, and no other cotton country uses old, heavy jute bagging, not even India, where jute is grown, and every cotton country except the United States sells on net weight. Why is everybody except the well-organized jute interests demanding net-weight sale? For the reason you would be permitted to use around 200,000 bales of cotton, low grade, that would be manufactured into cotton bagging.

We would save annually millions of dollars, freights on useless bagging, insurance, handling of gross-weight cotton in foreign countries, shipped out of this country and to foreign countries, and many other items.

My net-weight bill is endorsed by every organization interested in cotton, the only people opposing the bill, as stated, being the jute interests.

I want to say that the time has come that agriculture must be definitely placed in the economic picture on an equal basis with other organized groups, or our American system of government is in great danger.

We must stop wasting annually a small amount of money divided between various departments of Government and various colleges in connection with research work, new uses for cotton and byproducts on the farm, and centralize our efforts in a large way to do for agriculture that which these organized groups have done.

Interest rates to farmers must be reduced.

An up-to-date marketing and distributing system for farm products must be provided, operated, and owned by farmers, under the supervision of the State and Federal Governments. Unorganized farmers cannot go up against the organized groups, thousands of middlemen, many of them real parasites, sapping the very lifeblood out of producers and consumers.

Regimentation on the part of these monopolistic price-fixing groups must come to an end.

I agree with Senator BORAH in a statement made some time ago:

We will either drive monopoly and price fixing out of our system and restore to the disinherited millions their rightful opportunity in the economic world or we will move on to absolute governmental regimentation.

In 1928-29, while fortunes were piled upon fortunes for a few, it brought bankruptcy to farmers and independent merchants and created bread lines out of the millions of wage earners in this country when the crash came.

Patrick Henry said on one occasion, "Give me liberty or give me death", in defending the rights of American citizens from oppression of King George.

Our forefathers shed their blood that Americans might be free and independent.

The Constitution of the United States was so written as to place all citizens on an equal basis in their respective vocations; and unless we are able to maintain these rights to that great class of people who feed and clothe the world, the independent merchants and the millions of wage earners, there is going to be trouble in this country the like of which has never been recorded in the world's history.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the Robinson-Patman bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. GRISWOLD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent to extend his own remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. MAVERICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks upon the subject of Government movies, such as I went to last night at the Mayflower Hotel.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. CONNERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend in the RECORD the remarks I made today on the Frazier-Lemke bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I object.

#### LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HANCOCK of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Wednesday next, after the reading of the Journal and the disposition of matters on the Speaker's desk, I be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina asks unanimous consent that on Wednesday next, after the reading of the Journal and the disposition of business on the Speaker's table, he may have 10 minutes in which to address the House. Is there objection?

Mr. BOILEAU. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. I hope the gentleman will put that over to a later date. I do not desire to object, except that the Frazier-Lemke bill will be under consideration, and for that reason I hope the gentleman will withdraw his request.

Mr. HANCOCK of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw that for the present.

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time, to prefer a unanimous-consent request in the interest of regularity of procedure and the integrity of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. This morning it developed in the colloquy that the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. MARTIN]

laboring under a misapprehension that under leave to extend his own remarks he had a right to quote parts of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and did so, but the RECORD, when printed, did not show clearly which portion of the remarks were his remarks and which portion was the part that had been put into the RECORD. Also it developed that the gentleman did not have permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM. Yes.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. I had permission to extend my remarks, but I did not ask specially to quote from the RECORD.

Mr. WOODRUM. The gentleman had the right to extend his remarks, but not to include that part referred to. Unfortunately, as we often do in debate, some heat got into the matter and the debate unfortunately took on a partisan feeling. It is all over now, and the RECORD ought to be corrected. In the interest of regularity of procedure and integrity of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD be corrected by deleting that portion of the gentleman's remarks which were not supposed to be put in, according to his leave to extend.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. When the opportunity was presented this morning to protect the integrity of the RECORD the gentleman's side almost unanimously went on record against it. For that reason I object to the gentleman's request.

Mr. WOODRUM. If the gentleman will permit—

Mr. SNELL. If that is not a true statement of fact, very well. [Cries of "Regular order!"] I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York objects.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD upon the subject of the Republican Party.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. MAVERICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include a eulogy of the Republican leader [Mr. SNELL].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I object.

#### BOILER INSPECTION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (S. 2953) to provide for the inspection, control, and regulation of steam boilers and unfired pressure vessels in the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER. The gentlewoman from New Jersey calls up a bill, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk reported the title of the bill.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, it is too early to ask that. I insist the bill be read so that we can know what it is about.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the bill.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Boiler Inspection Act of the District of Columbia."*

SEC. 2. Wherever the word "person" is used in this act it shall include individuals, firms, partnerships, associations, and corporations.

SEC. 3. There is hereby constituted a boiler inspection service in the Engineer Department of the District of Columbia, to be composed of the following: (a) A boiler inspector who shall be qualified by training and experience in the construction and operation of steam boilers and unfired pressure vessels, and who, under an official designated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, shall have charge of the enforcement of the provisions of this act and of the regulations promulgated hereunder; (b) such assistant boiler inspectors as may be necessary, qualified by training and experience in the construction and operation of



steam boilers and unfired pressure vessels; (c) and such other employees as may be necessary for the proper performance of the work. All such officials and employees shall be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and their compensation shall be fixed in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

SEC. 4. No person shall use or cause to be used any steam boiler operating at a pressure in excess of 15 pounds per square inch, or operating at a pressure less than 15 pounds per square inch unless provided with an unassisted gravity return, or any unfired pressure vessel operating at a pressure in excess of 60 pounds per square inch and having a capacity in excess of 15 gallons, except such vessels as may be exempted by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, without having first obtained a certificate of inspection from the boiler inspector.

SEC. 5. No person shall operate or cause to be operated any boiler or unfired pressure vessel, referred to in section 4 hereof, at a pressure greater than that permitted by the certificate of inspection, or while feed pumps, gages, cocks, valves, or automatic safety-control devices are not in proper working condition, or in violation of any of the regulations promulgated hereunder by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 6. The boiler inspector, or one of his assistants, shall inspect annually all boilers and unfired pressure vessels for which a certificate of inspection is required by section 4 of this act, and shall determine by actual tests the condition thereof from the standpoint of safety and fitness for operation. If such boiler or vessel be safe and fit for operation, the boiler inspector shall issue the certificate of inspection which shall state, among other things, the pressure per square inch such boiler or vessel may be allowed to carry. This certificate of inspection shall be displayed in a conspicuous place in close proximity to the boiler or vessel covered thereby. In the case of a steam boiler or unfired pressure vessel which is regularly inspected at least once a year by an insurance company duly licensed in the District of Columbia and approved by the Commissioners of the said District as to its inspection service, where a report of such inspection filed within 30 days after such inspection with the boiler inspector shows any such boiler or unfired pressure vessel to be in a safe and insurable condition, such inspection and report may take the place of the inspection hereinbefore provided and the certificate of inspection may be issued upon such report.

SEC. 7. The boiler inspector may in his discretion revoke or suspend the certificate of inspection provided in section 4 of this act if at any time he shall find any boiler or unfired pressure vessel covered by such certificate to be unsafe or unfit for operation.

SEC. 8. Steam boilers and unfired pressure vessels located in or upon self-propelled boats or vessels or boats or vessels owned or operated by the United States, or upon locomotives, street cars, busses, or other vehicles, operated under the regulations of any Federal agency or the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia, shall be exempt from the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. There shall be paid to the Collector of Taxes of the District of Columbia for the issuance of a certificate as required by this act fees to be fixed from time to time by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the annual inspection of each steam boiler or unfired pressure vessel, commensurate with the cost of inspection, with power to fix higher fees for the issuance of a certificate where the inspection in connection therewith is made on a Sunday or legal holiday. When an inspection report is filed by an insurance company with the said boiler inspector, showing that a boiler or unfired pressure vessel has been inspected and found to be in a safe and insurable condition as provided in section 6, there shall be paid to the Collector of Taxes of the District of Columbia a fee of \$1 prior to the issuance of a certificate of inspection.

SEC. 10. The boiler inspector and his assistants shall have the right to enter, in the performance of his or their duties, at all reasonable hours, all premises on which a steam boiler or unfired pressure vessel is being installed, operated, or maintained, and it shall be unlawful for any person to deny admittance to any such inspector or assistant or to interfere with him or them in the performance of his or their duties.

SEC. 11. The boiler inspector shall keep in the office of the boiler inspection service all applications made, and a complete record thereof, as well as of all certificates issued. He shall also keep a complete record of each boiler and unfired pressure vessel inspected, and such other records and data pertaining to the boiler inspection service as may be directed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 12. The use of any steam boiler or unfired pressure vessel in violation of any of the prohibitions or requirements of this act, or of the regulations promulgated under the authority hereof, shall constitute a common nuisance and the Corporation Counsel of the District of Columbia may maintain an action in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in the name of the District of Columbia, to abate and perpetually enjoin such nuisance.

SEC. 13. If any person shall violate any one or more of the provisions of this act, or of regulations duly promulgated hereunder, the Corporation Counsel of the District of Columbia, or any of his assistants, shall file an information in the police court in the name of the District of Columbia, and upon conviction such person shall be subject to a fine not to exceed \$100 or to

imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or both, for each and every violation thereof and each violation shall constitute a separate offense.

SEC. 14. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and empowered to make such regulations as they may deem proper to carry out the provisions of this act and to fix the fees herein provided.

SEC. 15. All laws or parts of laws relating to boiler inspection in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That no provision hereof shall be deemed to amend, alter, or repeal the act approved February 28, 1887, as amended, being an act to regulate steam engineering in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 16. If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are declared to be severable.

SEC. 17. This act shall become effective 6 months from the date of its approval. The regulations and schedule of fees herein provided for shall be promulgated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and printed in one or more of the daily newspapers published in the said District but shall not be enforced until 30 days after such publication or until the effective date of this act. Amendments to the regulations or new or additional schedules of fees, when and as the same may be adopted, shall likewise be printed in one or more of the daily newspapers published in the said District and no penalty for violation thereof or payment of new or additional fees prescribed shall be enforced until 30 days after such publication.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New Jersey that the bill may be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, with the assurance we have had about some other matters, there will be no objection.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the committee amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 10, after the letter "(a)", strike out "A boiler inspector" and insert "The present inspector and necessary assistant inspectors";

Page 2, strike out lines 8, 9, and 10 and the letter "(c)" on line 11;

Page 2, line 14, after the word "Columbia", strike out the remainder of the line and all of lines 15 and 16;

Page 3, line 23, insert after the word "regularly" the words "insured and";

Page 4, line 6, strike out "may" and insert the word "shall";

Page 4, line 8, insert "Insurance companies shall report to the inspectors the cancellation of insurance of any certificate holder";

Page 4, line 17, strike out the word "self-propelled", and, in the same line, after the word "vessels", insert "or other floating equipment";

Page 4, line 25, after the word "Columbia", insert "by the owner or user";

Page 5, after line 11, insert "the owner or user of such insured and inspected boiler or unfired vessel shall be exempt from the payment of all fees with the exception that";

Page 5, line 15, after "\$1", insert "by the owner or user"; and

Page 5, after the end of line 16, insert "No such certificate shall be valid after the boiler or unfired pressure vessel shall cease to be insured by an insurance company authorized as provided in section 6 of this act."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of the Members, I should like to say that I have had a great number of inquiries as to whether or not the Sisson bill will be called up today, the so-called "red rider repeal." I want to state to the Members that I do not intend to call that bill up today. We will not have time to discuss it as we intend to discuss it, and there are just a few important bills on the calendar that I think are noncontroversial, and I shall call those up for the balance of my time.

#### REGULATION OF MOTOR-VEHICLE TRAFFIC IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill, S. 3161, to amend section 13 (c) of the act entitled "An act to provide for the regulation of motor-vehicle traffic in the District of Columbia, and so forth", approved March 3, 1925, as amended, and I ask unanimous consent that the same may be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.



The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 13 (c) of the act entitled "An act to provide for the regulation of motor-vehicle traffic in the District of Columbia, etc.", approved March 3, 1925, as amended, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"The Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or their designated agent, may suspend or revoke the right of any nonresident person as defined in section 8 (title 6, sec. 245 (a), D. C. Code), to operate a motor vehicle in the District of Columbia, for any cause they or their agent may deem sufficient, and the proper authority at the place of issuance of the permit, or other authority to operate a motor vehicle, shall be notified of such suspension and the reason therefor, immediately: *Provided*, That such order of suspension or revocation shall take effect 10 days after its issuance, and the same be subject to review and appeal in the manner and under the same conditions as are provided for such matters in section 13 (a) (title 6, sec. 250 (a), D. C. Code)."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXAMINATION AND REGISTRATION OF BEAUTICIANS

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 12424) to provide for examination and registration of those engaging in the occupation of beauty culture, and I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,*

#### DEFINITIONS

SECTION 1. That the following words or phrases, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section:

"Beauty culture" includes any or all work done for compensation by any person, which work is generally and usually performed by so-called "hairstylists", "cosmetologists", "cosmeticians", "beauticians", or "beauty culturists", and, however dominated in so-called "hairstyling and beauty shops" ordinarily patronized by women, which work is for the embellishment, cleanliness, and beautification of the women's hair, such as arranging, dressing, curling, waving, permanent waving, cleansing, cutting, singeing, bleaching, coloring, pressing, or similar work thereon and thereabout, and the removal of superfluous hair, and the massaging, cleansing, stimulating, manipulating, exercising, or similar work upon the scalp, face, arms, or hands, or the upper part of the body, by the use of mechanical or electrical apparatus or appliances or cosmetics, preparations, tonics, antiseptics, creams, or lotions, or by any other means, and of manicuring the nails, which enumerated practices shall be inclusive of the term "beauty culture" but not in limitation thereof.

"Board" means the District of Columbia Hairdressing and Cosmetology Board.

#### HAIRDRESSING AND COSMETOLOGY BOARD

SEC. 2. There is hereby created the District of Columbia Hairdressing and Cosmetology Board, consisting of five members to be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Each member of the board shall be a hairstylist or cosmetologist, and shall be engaged as the proprietor of a beauty shop in the District of Columbia at the time of appointment. The said Commissioners are hereby empowered to remove, after full hearing, any member of the board for neglect of duty or any other just cause. The members of the board shall hold office for a term of 3 years, but every member shall hold office after the expiration of the term for which he has been formally appointed until his successor has been appointed and qualified. The board shall annually organize by the election of a chairman, secretary, and a treasurer, who shall be members of the said board and who shall hold office for 1 year and until their successors have been elected and qualified. Said board shall have a common seal, and the said treasurer shall give such bond for the faithful performance of his duties as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may deem necessary. Three members of the board shall constitute a quorum.

#### PRACTICE OF BEAUTY CULTURE WITHOUT REGISTRATION PROHIBITED

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person to practice or teach beauty culture, or manage a beauty shop, or to use or maintain any place for the practice or teaching of beauty culture, for compensation, unless he or she shall have first obtained from the board a certificate of registration as provided in this act. Nothing contained in this act, however, shall apply to or affect any person who is now actually engaged in any such occupation, except as herein-after provided.

#### REQUIREMENTS TO PRACTICE

SEC. 4. Before any person may practice or teach beauty culture or manage a beauty shop, such person shall file with the board a written application for registration, accompanied by a health cer-

tificate issued by a registered licensed physician of the District of Columbia, under oath, on a form which shall be prescribed and supplied by the board, and shall deposit with the said board the registration fee, and pass an examination as to fitness to practice or teach beauty culture or manage a beauty shop, as hereinafter provided in this act.

#### ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR EXAMINATION

SEC. 5. No person shall be permitted by the board to take an examination to receive a certificate as an operator unless such person shall be at least 16 years of age and has been registered as a student and has had training, as hereinafter provided in this act, in a beauty school duly registered by the board, or unless such person shall have been registered and served as an apprentice at least 6 months as hereinafter provided in this act: *Provided, however*, That the board may permit a person to take an examination without the prior studentship or apprenticeship herein required if such person shall establish, to the satisfaction of the board, that he or she has been an operator in the active practice of beauty culture for at least 24 months within the 5 years next preceding the effective date of this act. No person shall be permitted to take an examination for a certificate to teach beauty culture or act as manager of a beauty shop unless such person shall be at least 18 years of age, and has had at least 12 months' experience as an operator in a beauty shop or has had training in a duly registered school of beauty culture of 1,000 hours inclusive of the studies necessary to become an operator.

#### MANICURING

SEC. 6. A limited certificate or registration to manicure the nails only may be applied for and granted under all of the terms and conditions of this act, except that the examination therefor may be limited to such practice only and the required schooling shall be not less than 75 hours.

#### REQUIREMENTS OF A SCHOOL OF BEAUTY CULTURE

SEC. 7. No school of beauty culture shall be granted a certificate of registration unless it shall attach to its staff, as a consultant, a person licensed by the District of Columbia to practice medicine, and employ and maintain a sufficient number of competent teachers, registered as such, and shall possess apparatus and equipment sufficient for the proper and full teaching of all subjects of its curriculum, shall keep a daily record of the attendance of each student, shall maintain regular class and instruction hours, shall establish grades and hold examinations before issuance of diplomas, and shall require a day-school term of training of not less than 500 hours within a period of not less than 6 consecutive months or a night-school term of training for a period of not less than 12 consecutive months for a complete course, comprising all or a majority of the practices of cosmetology, as provided by this act, and to include practical demonstrations and theoretical studies, and study in sanitation, sterilization, and the use of antiseptics, cosmetics, and electrical appliances consistent with the practical and theoretical requirements as applicable to beauty culture or any practice thereof. In no case shall there be less than one teacher to each 25 pupils.

#### STUDENT PRACTICE UPON THE PUBLIC FOR PAY PROHIBITED

SEC. 8. It shall be unlawful for any school of beauty culture to permit its students to practice beauty culture upon the public under any circumstances except by way of clinical work upon persons willing to submit themselves to such practice after having first been properly informed that operator is a student. No school of beauty culture shall, directly or indirectly, charge any money whatsoever for treatment by its students or for materials used in such treatment.

#### PRACTICE IN BEAUTY SHOPS ONLY

SEC. 9. It shall be unlawful for any person to practice beauty culture for pay in any place other than a registered beauty shop: *Provided*, That a registered operator may furnish beauty-culture treatments to persons in residences of such persons by appointment.

#### EXCEPTIONS TO EXAMINATION REQUIREMENTS, PRESENT STUDENTS AND APPRENTICES

SEC. 10. Any person who has practiced or taught beauty culture or acted as manager of a beauty shop or school of beauty culture, under a certificate, license, or permit, for not less than 2 years in any State or Territory for at least 6 months next preceding the effective date of this act and is thus engaged in the District of Columbia the time this act goes into effect may secure the certificate of registration required by this act without an examination or compliance with other requirements as to age or education, provided such person shall make application to the board for registration within 90 days after the effective date of this act. Such applications shall be accompanied by an affidavit of a practicing physician that the applicant was examined and is free from all contagious and infectious diseases, and the registration fee required by this act. Any person studying beauty culture in a school of beauty culture or as an apprentice in a beauty shop in the District of Columbia at any time this act goes into effect shall receive credit for such time and studies without complying with the requirements of this act as to age and preliminary education, provided such person shall make application to the board for registration as a student or apprentice within 3 months after this act goes into effect. Students, upon graduating from registered schools of beauty culture, may apply for, and receive from the



board, a temporary permit to practice as an operator until the next regular examination held by the board under the provisions of this act.

#### APPRENTICES IN BEAUTY SHOPS

SEC. 11. Any cosmetologist, hairdresser, or cosmetician who is a beauty-shop owner and who is a holder of a teacher's certificate may instruct apprentices: *Provided*, That there shall be no less than three licensed operators for each apprentice in any shop and there shall be no more than two apprentices in any shop, and provided such shop is not held out as a school of beauty culture. Such apprentices may apply for examination at the end of their apprenticeship at the next regular examination held by the board, and, if successful therein, shall be registered as operators. Registered apprentices, upon completion of their required term of apprenticeship, may apply for, and receive from the board, a temporary permit to practice as an operator until the next regular examination.

#### REGULATION BY THE BOARD

SEC. 12. The board is hereby empowered to make and enforce such rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, as it deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

#### EXAMINATIONS

SEC. 13. If the board finds that the applicant has submitted the credentials required by this act for admission to examination, and has paid the registration fee required by this act, the board shall admit such applicant to examination, and shall issue a certificate of registration to practice as operator, manager, or teacher, as the case may be, to those successfully passing the required examinations. The board shall hold public examinations on the third Tuesdays in January, April, July, and October in the District of Columbia, at such hours as the board shall prescribe.

#### POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD

SEC. 14. The board shall have the power to refuse, revoke, or suspend licenses or certificates, after full hearing, on proof of violation of any provisions of this act or the rules and regulations established by the board under this act, and shall have the power to require the production of such books, records, and papers as it may desire. Before any certificate shall be suspended or revoked for any of the reasons contained in this section, the holder thereof shall have notice, in writing, of the charge or charges against him or her, and shall, at a day specified in said notice, which shall be at least 5 days after the service thereof, be given a public hearing with a full opportunity to produce testimony in his or her behalf. Any person whose certificate of registration has been so suspended or revoked may, after the expiration of 90 days, on application to the board, have the same reissued to him or her upon satisfactory proof that the disqualification has ceased.

#### APPEAL FROM ACTION OF THE BOARD

SEC. 15. An appeal may be taken from any action of the board to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the decision of the said Commissioners shall be final.

#### FEES

SEC. 16. The registration fee for the issuance of a license, with or without examination, shall be as follows: \$5 for beauty-shop owners, managers, and teachers; \$2 for operators and manicurists; \$1 for students or apprentices; and \$50 for schools of beauty culture. Annual renewal fees shall be \$5 for shop owners and managers and school instructors; \$2 for operators and manicurists; and \$25 for schools of beauty culture. The above fees for registration, examination, and certificate shall be paid in advance to the treasurer of the board. Out of the fees paid the said board there shall be defrayed all expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this act, together with a fee of \$10 per day for each member of said board for each day he may be actually engaged upon business pertaining to his official duties as such board member: *Provided*, That such expenses shall in no event exceed the total of receipts: *Provided further*, That at the close of each fiscal year any funds unexpended in excess of the sum of \$1,000 shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia.

#### TO WHOM THE PROVISIONS IN THIS ACT SHALL NOT APPLY

SEC. 17. Nothing in this act shall prohibit service in case of emergency or domestic administration without compensation, nor service by persons authorized under the laws of the District of Columbia to practice medicine, surgery, dentistry, chiropody, osteopathy, or chiropractic, nor services by barbers lawfully engaged in the performance of the usual and ordinary duties of their vocation.

#### DISPLAY OF CERTIFICATES

SEC. 18. Every holder of a certificate granted by the said board, as provided in this act, shall display it in a conspicuous place in his or her principal office, place of business, or employment.

#### DURATION AND RENEWAL OF CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION

SEC. 19. The certificates of registration issued in the year in which this act goes into effect shall expire as of December 31, 1935. Thereafter certificates shall be issued for no longer than 1 year. All certificates shall expire on the 31st day of December next succeeding unless renewed for the next year. Certificates may be renewed by application made prior to the 31st day of December of each year, and the payment of the renewal fees provided in this act.

#### PENALTIES

SEC. 20. (a) Any person who shall violate or aid or abet in violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$300 or imprisonment in the workhouse of the District of Columbia for not more than 6 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(b) Any operator, manager, teacher, student, or apprentice who shall practice the occupation of beauty culture while knowingly suffering from contagious or infectious disease, or who shall knowingly serve any person afflicted with such disease, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$300 or imprisonment in the workhouse of the District of Columbia for not more than 6 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

#### PROSECUTIONS

SEC. 21. It shall be the duty of the corporation counsel, or one of his assistants, to prosecute in the name of the District of Columbia all violations of the provisions of this act.

#### EFFECT OF PARTIAL INVALIDITY OF ACT

SEC. 22. Each section of this act, and every part of each section, is hereby declared to be independent of every other, and the holding of any section, or part thereof, to be void or ineffective for any cause shall not be deemed to affect any other section, or part thereof.

#### REPEAL

SEC. 23. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

**THE SPEAKER.** Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey that the bill may be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole?

**MR. BLANTON.** Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, this bill creates a profession out of beauty culture. How many of the States have such a law in the United States?

**MRS. NORTON.** I think about 40 of the 48 have such a law. You have a similar law in Texas.

**MR. BLANTON.** There are sanitary laws regarding all barber shops in about all of the States.

**MRS. NORTON.** And this comes under the same heading.

**MR. BLANTON.** But this creates a profession, and I was wondering whether we should do more than require certain examinations and licenses.

**MRS. NORTON.** The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. QUINN] introduced this bill, and I am sure he will be glad to discuss it with the gentleman.

**MR. BLANTON.** What expense is this newly created board on the District government? Do the fees pay for the expense?

**MR. QUINN.** I may state that there are 42 States in the Union that have this law.

**MR. BLANTON.** What salaries do the board members draw?

**MR. QUINN.** Five dollars per day.

**MR. BLANTON.** For how many days?

**MR. QUINN.** When necessary for them to have a meeting.

**MR. BLANTON.** Could they have a meeting 365 days in the year?

**MR. QUINN.** If it was necessary, yes, sir; but it is hardly necessary.

**MR. BLANTON.** Is that to be paid out of the treasury of the District of Columbia?

**MR. QUINN.** Out of the fees paid.

**MR. BLANTON.** Only out of the fees?

**MR. QUINN.** Yes; absolutely.

**MR. BLANTON.** It is not to be paid by the District and then the District reimbursed? Is that right?

**MR. QUINN.** That is right.

**MR. BLANTON.** There is nothing whatever paid out of the treasury of the District of Columbia?

**MR. QUINN.** Positively not.

**MR. BLANTON.** And there is nothing whatever paid out of the Treasury of the United States?

**MR. QUINN.** Positively not.

**MR. BLANTON.** The only thing that is paid to anybody is paid out of fees after the fees are collected. Is that right?

**MR. QUINN.** That is right. I may say that this bill should give to the District of Columbia from ten to twenty

thousand dollars a year profit. It goes into the general fund.

Mr. BLANTON. What about this \$10 provision on page 11?

Mr. QUINN. That is the fee they pay for the license.

Mr. BLANTON. For instance, a young lady who may be a manicurist in a barber shop, a poor girl with nothing on earth except what she makes, will have to stand the expense of paying somebody in order that she may follow her avocation?

Mr. QUINN. She pays a license fee to practice her profession.

Mr. BLANTON. Which is a total of what amount?

Mr. QUINN. I do not happen to have the information at hand.

Mr. BLANTON. Is the gentleman the author of the bill?

Mr. QUINN. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. Can the gentleman tell me how much it will cost her?

Mr. QUINN. I do not remember, offhand. I think the fee is \$5.

Mrs. NORTON. It is \$5 a year for beauty-shop owners, managers, and teachers; manicurists and operators, \$2.

Mr. BLANTON. It is \$10 a year, is it not?

Mrs. NORTON. No; I was mistaken about \$10 flat. It is a graduated fee, as I have stated. Also, the fee is \$1 to students and apprentices and \$50 for schools of beauty culture, with a renewal fee of \$25.

Mr. QUINN. I have based all these fees at just half what they are in my own State of Pennsylvania. I have made the fees half what they are in most of the other States.

Mr. BLANTON. I am thinking of the poor girls all over the country trying to make a living. If they would have to put up \$10 before they could work, it would mean a lot to a poor girl.

Mr. QUINN. They were uppermost in my mind. That is why I cut the fees in half.

Mr. BLANTON. I am not on this committee. If the committee thinks this kind of legislation ought to go through, the responsibility is on their shoulders.

Mr. SCHULTE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. I yield.

Mr. SCHULTE. The bill was reported out by the committee, I believe, unanimously. They felt it would protect those that are in business at the present time. They, of course, would have to take the same examination, physical and mental, that the others must.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, this finishes the District of Columbia business for today.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. PARSONS, indefinitely, on account of illness.

To Mr. DEEN, for today, on account of important business.

To Mr. DEMPSEY, for 1 week, on account of important business.

#### ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

Mr. PARSONS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 10544. An act authorizing the erection of a memorial to those who met their death in the wreck of the dirigible *Shenandoah*.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1379. An act to amend section 981 of title IV and section 843 of title VI of the Canal Zone Code;

S. 3839. An act for the relief of Randall Krauss, a minor;

S. J. Res. 248. A joint resolution to provide for participation by the United States in an inter-American conference to be held at Buenos Aires, Argentina, or at the capital of another American Republic in 1936; and

S. J. Res. 260. A joint resolution to provide an additional appropriation for folding speeches and pamphlets for the Senate for the fiscal year 1936.

#### BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. PARSONS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 3823. An act for the relief of the parents of Albert Thesing, Jr.;

H. R. 11035. An act making appropriations for the military and nonmilitary activities of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, and for other purposes;

H. R. 11098. An act to provide for terms of the United States District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania to be held at Wilkes-Barre, Pa.;

H. R. 11994. An act to provide for the establishment of a term of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Oklahoma at Shawnee, Okla.; and

H. R. 12098. An act making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, and for the judiciary, and for the Departments of Commerce and Labor, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, and for other purposes.

#### THE LATE SENATOR TRAMMELL

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, it is with deep sorrow that I announce the passing of Senator PARK TRAMMELL, Florida's junior United States Senator. I knew Senator TRAMMELL intimately for the past 25 years. No public servant ever served with more sincerity nor honesty than did he. He was a fine Christian gentleman, kind, sympathetic, and thoughtful always of the best interests of his fellow man. Practically all of his life from the time he reached his majority was spent in public service.

He served as mayor of his home city, Lakeland, Fla.; then in the Florida Legislature; then in the Florida State Senate; as attorney general of Florida; as chief executive of the State; and for the past 20 years in the United States Senate. He was never defeated for public office, because he was universally loved in Florida and was a true champion of the rights and interests of the plain people. I feel his loss keenly, not only to our State and Nation but as that of a personal friend.

Horace C. Carlisle, of Alabama, Senator TRAMMELL's native State, has written a few lines most appropriate, which I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The poem referred to follows:

#### SENATOR TRAMMELL

S-enator TRAMMELL, relieved of his labors, has  
E-ntered the regions of undisturbed rest;  
N-o vexing problems confronting his Government,  
A-ny more, ever, can trouble his breast.  
T-ime sweeps us all toward the brink of eternity,  
O-ver the shimmering shallows of life,  
R-ound the swift bends of surprising experience—

P-ast the fierce canyons of peril and strife.

T-RAMMELL, as Governor, and as a Senator,  
R-ightly was held in the highest esteem;  
A-ll throughout Florida, sad hearts, in unison,  
M-ournfully sing, "Death is only a dream."  
M-en come and go, and are not like the centuries—  
E-very beginning presages an end;  
L-ife on the earth leads to Death, the great terminal,  
L-ighted with hope by humanity's Friend.

—Horace C. Carlisle.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I send the following resolution to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### House Resolution 510

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. PARK TRAMMELL, a Senator of the United States from the State of Florida.



*Resolved*, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased Senator.

*Resolved*, That a committee of five Members be appointed on the part of the House to join the committee appointed on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the following Members as the committee to attend the funeral: MESSRS. GREEN, SEARS, CALDWELL, PETERSON of Florida, and WILCOX.

#### ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the remainder of the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the House do now adjourn.

The resolution was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 12, 1936, at 12 o'clock noon.

### COMMITTEE HEARING

#### COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS

There will be a meeting of the Committee on the Public Lands on Tuesday, May 12, 1936, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in room 328, House Office Building, to consider various bills.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

834. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, a letter from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transmitting its report of its activities and expenditures for March 1936 (H. Doc. No. 493), was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.

### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. HOBBS: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 3477. An act relating to the jurisdiction of the judge for the northern and middle districts of Alabama; without amendment (Rept. No. 2606). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BOYKIN: A bill (H. R. 12657) to amend section 2 of the act entitled "An act granting the consent of Congress to the Alabama State Bridge Corporation to construct, maintain, and operate bridges across the Tennessee, Tombigbee, Warrior, Alabama, and Coosa Rivers, within the State of Alabama", approved May 26, 1928; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DEMPSEY: A bill (H. R. 12658) to restore certain benefits to members of the Civilian Conservation Corps and their dependents; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. FERNANDEZ: A bill (H. R. 12659) to provide for court stenographers in the United States district courts and to fix their duties and compensation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOFFMAN: A bill (H. R. 12660) to amend Public Act No. 271 of the Seventy-fourth Congress, first session; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURDOCK: A bill (H. R. 12661) to provide for the construction, extension, and improvement of public-school buildings in Uintah County, Utah; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. STUBBS: A bill (H. R. 12662) making it illegal to employ any alien while there are American citizens unemployed who are qualified, able, and willing to work, and

fixing the penalty for willful and knowing violation thereof; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. WHITE: A bill (H. R. 12663) to provide for studies and plans for the development of a hydroelectric power project at Cabinet Gorge on Clark Fork of the Columbia River, and a reclamation project for the Rathdrum prairie area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. TOLAN: A bill (H. R. 12664) to provide compensation for injury or death of employees of contractors on public buildings, public works, or private employees employed at places subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VINSON of Georgia: Resolution (H. Res. 511) for the consideration of H. R. 10129; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BLOOM: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 586) authorizing the President to invite foreign countries to participate in the New York World's Fair, 1939, Inc., in the city of New York during the year 1939; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

### MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Maryland, regarding the amending of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of New York, regarding the cancellation of the license of Radio Station WLTH; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BULWINKLE: A bill (H. R. 12665) for the relief of Maurice D. Pryor; to the Committee on Military Affairs. Also, a bill (H. R. 12666) for the relief of Mary Caldwell; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12667) granting an increase of pension to Sherman G. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DEMPSEY: A bill (H. R. 12668) for the relief of Charles E. Miller; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. DUFFEY of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 12669) for the relief of Cecelia Folta, wife of Victor Folta, nee Cecelia Szalankiewicz, alias Kazmiera Niemczyk; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. McFARLANE: A bill (H. R. 12670) for the relief of the heirs of Jean Balliste de la Faette; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PALMISANO: A bill (H. R. 12671) for the relief of the First, Second, and Third National Steamship Cos.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 12672) authorizing the President of the United States to present in the name of Congress a Medal of Honor to Sara Cunningham Engert; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. THURSTON: A bill (H. R. 12673) granting a pension to John Sanford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VINSON of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 12674) to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of J. W. Akers; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WOLFENDEN: A bill (H. R. 12675) for the relief of Domenick Piano (Pappano); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. QUINN: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 585) conferring upon the Court of Claims jurisdiction of the claim of the Rodman Chemical Co. against the United States; to the Committee on Claims.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

10863. By Mr. CULLEN: Petition of the Old South Brooklyn Social Workers' League, 66 Boerum Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., urging the passage of the Wagner-Ellenbogen slum clearance and low rent housing bill; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

10864. By Mr. Sisson: Petition of residents of Oriskany Falls, N. Y., urging passage of the repeal anticanteen law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

10865. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the City Council of Greenville, S. C.; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

10866. Also, petition of the civic committee for slum clearance, Atlantic City, N. J.; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

10867. Also, petition of the Territorial central committee of the Republican Party of Hawaii; to the Committee on the Territories.

10868. Also, petition of the city of Dearborn, Mich.; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

10869. Also, petition of the City Council of Oakland, Calif.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

10870. Also, petition of the North Penn Boosters Association; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## SENATE

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1936

The Chaplain, Rev. Z. Barney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O merciful God and Heavenly Father, whose light shines down the path of life, whose tender mercy heals the broken-hearted and turns the sadness of the sorrowful to joy, let Thy love be visible to those who are bereft, and may they find strength in the garment of tenderness woven by our sympathy.

Grant that the soul of our beloved friend and colleague may find peace and refreshment, joy and comfort in the paradise of God; and may he go from strength to strength in the life of perfect service in Thy heavenly kingdom.

Keep our hearts strong against evil and warm toward each other; and though we ponder for the moment the strange tidings of destiny told in an hour of time, may we ever be led to seek the morning of our infinite heritage when joy shall end the night of weeping and life's long shadows break in cloudless love. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. ROBINSON, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar days Friday, May 8, and Monday, May 11, 1936, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

## MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, transmitted to the Senate the resolutions of the House adopted as a tribute to the memory of Hon. Park Trammell, late a Senator from the State of Florida.

The message announced that the House had passed without amendment the bill (S. 3161) to amend section 13 (c) of the act entitled "An act to provide for the regulation of motor-vehicle traffic in the District of Columbia", etc., approved March 3, 1925, as amended.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2953) to provide for the inspection, control, and regulation of steam boilers and unfired pressure vessels in the District of Columbia, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 12424. An act to provide for examination and registration of those engaging in the occupation of beauty culture; and

H. R. 12624. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1936, and June 30, 1937, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Speaker has affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 1379. An act to amend section 981 of title IV and section 843 of title VI of the Canal Zone Code;

S. 3839. An act for the relief of Randall Krauss, a minor; H. R. 10544. An act authorizing the erection of a memorial to those who met their death in the wreck of the dirigible *Shenandoah*;

S. J. Res. 248. Joint resolution to provide for participation by the United States in an inter-American conference to be held at Buenos Aires, Argentina, or at the capital of another American republic, in 1936; and

S. J. Res. 260. Joint resolution to provide an additional appropriation for folding speeches and pamphlets for the Senate for the fiscal year 1936.

## CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. LEWIS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Adams	Coolidge	King	Robinson
Ashurst	Copeland	La Follette	Schwellenbach
Bachman	Couzens	Lewis	Sheppard
Bailey	Davis	Logan	Shipstead
Barkley	Dieterich	Loneragan	Smith
Benson	Donahay	Long	Steiwer
Black	Duffy	McGill	Thomas, Okla.
Bone	Fletcher	McKellar	Thomas, Utah
Borah	Frazier	McNary	Townsend
Brown	George	Maloney	Tydings
Bulkley	Gerry	Metcalf	Vandenberg
Bulow	Glass	Moore	Van Nuys
Burke	Guffey	Murphy	Wagner
Byrd	Hale	Murray	Walsh
Byrnes	Harrison	Norris	Wheeler
Capper	Hastings	Pittman	White
Caraway	Hayden	Pope	
Clark	Johnson	Radcliffe	
Connally	Keyes	Reynolds	

Mr. LEWIS. I announce the absence of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. COSTIGAN], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], caused by illness. The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] is detained by a death in his family. The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. MINTON], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] are absent in attendance upon the funeral of the late Senator Trammell.

I further announce that the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. GORE], the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. HOLT], the Senator from California [Mr. McADOO], the senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN], and the junior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] are necessarily detained from the Senate.

Mr. McNARY. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR], the senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CAREY], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. DICKINSON], and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. GIBSON] are necessarily absent from the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-three Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

## THE LATE SENATOR BRONSON CUTTING

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the account published in the Washington News of the meeting of friends of the late